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STAGE  
Queen of Spades Page 13

## Southeast Asia Fears Damage To Its Influence

Leaders at ASEAN Summit  
Call for Rebuilding Unity  
Amid Region's Economic Woes

By Michael Richardson  
International Herald Tribune

HANOI — Leaders of the Association of South East Asian Nations are warning that their organization is in danger of losing international influence as recession and financial turmoil remove its former high-growth luster and expose cracks in the group's once impressive facade of unity.

Four of the nine heads of government taking part in the two-day ASEAN meeting here that began Tuesday said the region was confronting a major credibility challenge. Others spoke in more general terms about the damage done to their economies and societies since the currency crisis started in Thailand in July 1997.

"This crisis has not only dealt body blows to individual countries in the region," said President Joseph Estrada of the Philippines. "Doubts have been raised about the ASEAN spirit, about our solidarity, about our credibility." He described the crisis as the greatest challenge facing the group since its creation in 1967.

Prime Minister Chuan Leekpai of Thailand said the crisis had raised questions about whether the association could regain its vitality, adding, "Some have gone so far as to write us off."

He said the group needed to develop "new approaches and new thinking to keep up with the rapid pace of developments, both regionally and internationally."

"If not," Mr. Chuan added, "we risk being left behind by other more dynamic and forward-looking regional groups around the world."

On Wednesday, ASEAN leaders will meet with Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi of Japan, Vice President Hu Jintao of China and President Kim Dae Jung of South Korea to discuss closer cooperation between Southeast Asia and Northeast Asia in such areas as aid and monetary policy.

Officials said Japan would announce details of its \$30 billion aid program, known as the Miyazawa Plan, to help finance the recovery of East Asian nations hit hardest by crisis.

They said Mr. Hu was expected to unveil a Chinese proposal for a new East Asian forum that would enable the deputy finance ministers and deputy central bank governors from the ASEAN countries, China, Japan and South Korea to meet whenever necessary for talks on financial and monetary policy.

"It could result in some useful consultations and possible coordination of monetary policy in the region," one Southeast Asian official said.

But in a reference to doubts about the association among Western and Asian countries that have close ties with the group, Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong of Singapore cautioned at the opening of the summit talks that some of ASEAN's dialogue partners were quietly questioning its future.

"Some of them are taking us less seriously than



President Joseph Estrada of the Philippines, right, conferring with Jose Pardo, his trade secretary, at the Association of South East Asian Nations summit meeting that began Tuesday in Hanoi.

## Japan Calls for Currency Regime World Needs New Financial Architecture, Miyazawa Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan's finance minister called Tuesday for a "new international financial architecture" that would overhaul the way the International Monetary Fund works and allow a "managed flexibility" among the world's major currencies.

"Talk about reforming the international financial architecture should not be just a passing fancy," Kiichi Miyazawa, a 79-year-old veteran politician, told the Foreign Correspondents Club of Japan.

Mr. Miyazawa called for studying creation of an "exchange-rate regime" that would "bring about greater stability on the one hand and needed flexibility on the other, among the yen, the U.S. dollar and the euro."

Mr. Miyazawa said the recent Asian currency turmoil had revealed the risk of pegging regional currencies to a single foreign currency such as the dollar. The finance minister also acknowledged that Japan's economy remained weak and said it would be at least two years before officials could determine whether there is positive and sustainable growth.

He said Japanese companies may start to "ruthlessly" cut jobs next year to cope with the recession, pushing up the country's record-high unemployment rate of 4.3 percent.

Noting that "the IMF is not very popular in this part of the world," Mr. Miyazawa said that in the absence of

an alternative institution, the IMF should be improved. He said the IMF needed improvement and that combining the agency with the World Bank "might be one way if it improves efficiencies."

While Mr. Miyazawa's remarks on a new exchange-rate regime were not specific, analysts interpreted his remarks as backing the creation of a system of targeted bands within which currencies would trade. In Europe, Germany's finance minister, Oskar Lafontaine, created a controversy this autumn by calling for a managed exchange-rate regime.

"Although it is a difficult challenge, we have to work hard to attain this 'managed flexibility' among the three currencies," Mr. Miyazawa added.

"Setting a target zone may be useful in the short-to-medium term. But macroeconomic cooperation would be needed for it to work," said Taisuke Tanaka, a global foreign-exchange strategist at Credit Suisse First Boston in Tokyo. "Japan has to first correct existing domestic and external imbalances before it could consider such a step."

Mr. Miyazawa also said that countries across Asia should contribute to a new regional fund to protect their currencies and fight off speculators. Similar currency support funds could be used in Latin America

## Key Republicans Abandon Clinton

Survey Shows  
Ambivalence  
Of Americans

Momentum  
Building for  
Impeachment

By Richard Morin  
and Claudia Deane  
Washington Post Service

By Brian Knowlton  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton approaches his showdown with Republicans in the House of Representatives buoyed by strong job-approval ratings but also facing the possibility that he may not be able to rally a scandal-weary public to save his embattled presidency, according to a new Washington Post-ABC News poll.

The survey shows that 6 in 10 Americans want the House to vote down the four articles of impeachment it will consider Thursday. But if the House goes the other way, an equally large majority, 58 percent, say Mr. Clinton should resign rather than fight removal in a Senate trial.

The conflicting attitudes found by the poll underscore the dangers that confront the president and congressional leaders in both parties. Most Americans remain only mildly attentive to the impeachment process; even those who try become confused or overwhelmed, making it difficult for politicians and

WASHINGTON — In an ominous development for President Bill Clinton, several key Republican moderates in the House of Representatives added their voices Tuesday to the mounting calls for his impeachment.

"Clearly, the momentum is in the direction of the House voting articles of impeachment," said Senator Joseph Lieberman of Connecticut, an influential Democrat.

The White House has desperately sought to persuade some of the 20 to 24 undecided Republicans to oppose impeachment in what is expected to be an extremely close vote in the House on Thursday or Friday.

But in the last two days more than a dozen previously undecided Republicans have come out in favor of impeachment.

In a blow to White House hopes, Representative Nancy Johnson of Connecticut, co-leader of a group of moderate House Republicans, said Tuesday that she would vote to impeach President Clinton.

"The president does not have the right to commit perjury when it is convenient or when he thinks the charges against him are frivolous," Ms. Johnson said.

Another Republican, Representative Jay Dickey, who represents Mr. Clinton's home district in Arkansas, criticized the White House for what he said were scare tactics to influence his vote.

It is like a "tidal wave" against the president, said Harold Ickes, a Democratic consultant and Mr. Clinton's former deputy chief of staff. He said there was still a chance of stopping that tide, however.

But the latest Republican declarations left prospects sharply higher that the full House would approve at least one of the four articles of impeachment before it, in effect indicting the president and sending the case to the Senate for trial.

As representatives streamed back to Washington for party caucus meetings Wednesday and the historic debate to

The gift of gab is gone. Page 3

pollsters to predict public reaction to the events to come.

Betty Nevins, 61, a retired nurse in Gulf Shores, Alabama, is a Democrat who voted for Mr. Clinton twice. She does not want to see him impeached. In key ways, she seems precisely one of the voters Mr. Clinton is counting on to tell their representatives that they are outraged and want the process stopped.

But if the president is impeached by the House, Ms. Nevins says, he should resign. Among those who oppose impeachment, 4 in 10 say Mr. Clinton should resign voluntarily if impeached. "I think that this snowball thing needs to be ended as soon as it can," she said. According to the Post-ABC poll, 38 percent of respondents want the president to fight the charges in a Senate trial if impeached. Some observers cautioned against concluding too much from poll

## AGENDA U.S. Forces in Gulf Put on High Alert

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — U.S. military forces in the Gulf have been placed on high alert based on "significant, credible evidence" of possible imminent terrorist action against Americans in the area, the Pentagon said Tuesday.

The statement came a day after the State Department said that U.S. diplomats and citizens in seven Gulf states could be in danger from attack, possibly in the next 30 days.

The Dollar			
	Tuesday @ 4 PM	previous close	
Yen	1.061	1.043	
DM	118.595	115.525	
£	5.5682	5.529	
Scd	1.685	1.6935	
Change from previous			
Yen			+0.018
DM			+3.070
£			+0.0392
Scd			-0.0085

The Dow			
	Tuesday close	percent change	
Dow	12,770	0.822,30	+1.47%
S&P 500			
Dow	21.58	1,182.79	+1.89%
Nasdaq			
Dow	15.41	2,012.33	+2.51%

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Croatia	3.000 Lire	Spain	250 Ptas
Czech Rep.	1.250 CFA	Tunisia	1.250 Dir
Denmark	1.250 JD	U.A.E.	10.00 Dh
Egypt	700 Fils	U.S. M.	\$1.20

## U.S. Fails to Ensure Israeli Withdrawal

Clinton Leaves Region as He Found It

By Lee Hockstader  
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — President Bill Clinton concluded a three-day visit to the Middle East on Tuesday that was rich in symbolism but short on tangible achievements, having failed to nudge Israel to resume the troop withdrawals from the West Bank that it agreed to in U.S.-brokered talks two months ago.

After a contentious three-way meeting Tuesday morning with the Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat, and Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, Mr. Clinton departed the region much as he found it on his arrival: with the peace process teetering and mistrust seething between Israelis and Palestinians.

If there was anything fundamentally changed in the dynamic of Middle East peacemaking as a result of Mr. Clinton's visit, it was new tension between the Clinton administration and the Israelis and, at the same time, an emerging partnership between Washington and the Palestinians that is more intimate than has ever been seen before.

Mr. Netanyahu, who suspended further withdrawals two weeks ago and set an obstinate tone with his remarks when Mr. Clinton stepped off Air Force One on Saturday, served notice Tuesday that he has no intention of carrying out the next troop pullback, scheduled for



Mr. Netanyahu, left, conferring with Mr. Clinton on Tuesday at Tel Aviv airport before the president left for Washington.

Friday, until the Palestinians meet a long list of requirements, some of which Washington plainly considers unreasonable.

Mr. Clinton tried to put the best face on things, telling reporters that "the proof is always in what happens tomorrow, not what happens today."

But it was apparent that Mr. Netanyahu, fighting for his political

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## Evenhanded Clinton, Receptive Palestinians

Effort to Reach Out Moves His Audience

By Howard Schneider  
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Over the years they have been heralded as revolutionary heroes and reviled as terrorists, but this week the Palestinians, at least for the moment, found their struggle for a homeland put on a par with that of Israel's, their right to land, and their autonomy affirmed by the world's remaining superpower. Though President Bill Clinton's three-day visit here, which ended Tuesday, left the most difficult issues in the Middle East peace process unresolved, analysts and commentators in Israel and the Arab world agreed that the results were unambiguous in their boost to the Palestinian struggle for recognition and eventual statehood.

While no one suggested that the United States was diminishing its long-standing support for Israel, Mr. Clinton's remarks were an "assertion of Palestinian rights, and will hopefully be translated into full support for Palestinian independence," said Nasser Qidweh, the Palestinian representative at the United Nations.

"We are profoundly affected and touched by the sincerity of the

See MIDEAST, Page 4

## Did a Nobel Peace Prize Winner Stretch Truth?

Accounts in Autobiography of Guatemalan Indian Rights Activist Are Disputed

By Larry Rohter  
New York Times Service

SAN MIGUEL USPANTAN, Guatemala — For Rigoberta Menchu, the painful road to world prominence began in this impoverished and isolated hamlet of mountains, cloud forest and peasant hamlets. As winner of the 1992 Nobel Peace Prize, she has become an internationally acclaimed spokeswoman for — and symbol of — the rights of indigenous peoples, largely based on her best-selling account of growing up here as an uneducated and oppressed member of the Quiche people.

In the autobiography "I, Rigoberta Menchu," first published in Spanish in 1983 at the height of Guatemala's brutal civil war, Miss Menchu, now 39, tells a wrenching tale of violence, destruction, misery and exploitation as moving and disturbing as a Victor Hugo novel. So powerful was the book's impact that it immediately transformed her into a celebrated and much-sought-after human rights campaigner and paved the way for her to win the Nobel Prize.

Key details of that story, though, are untrue, according to a new book, "Rigoberta Menchu

and the Story of All Poor Guatemalans," written by an American anthropologist. Based on nearly a decade of interviews with more than 120 people and archival research, the anthropologist, David Stoll, concludes that Miss Menchu's book "cannot be the eyewitness account it purports to be" because the Nobel laureate repeatedly describes "experiences she never had herself."

[Alfonso Ales, executive director of the Rigoberta Menchu Foundation in Mexico City, said Tuesday that the claims made by Mr. Stoll "should not affect the legitimacy of the demands of the Indian people." The Associated Press reported.

"This is a cause that the world recognizes as legitimate — not because of Rigoberta Menchu," Mr. Ales said.]

Using contacts provided by Mr. Stoll and others found independently, The New York Times conducted several interviews here earlier this month that yielded information that contradicts Miss Menchu's account.

Relatives, neighbors, friends and former classmates, including an older brother and half-sister and four Roman Catholic nuns who educated and sheltered her, indicated that many of the main

episodes Miss Menchu related in the book were either fabricated or seriously exaggerated. As they recall it:

• The land dispute central to the book was a long and bitter family feud that pitted her father against his in-laws, and not a battle against wealthy landowners of European descent who manipulated government agencies into trying to drive her father and other Indian peasants off unclaimed land that they had cleared and farmed.

• A younger brother whom Miss Menchu says she saw die of starvation never existed, while a second, whose suffering she says she and her parents were forced to watch as he was burned alive by army troops, was killed in entirely different circumstances when the family was not present.

• Contrary to Miss Menchu's assertion on the first page of her book that "I never went to school" and could not read, write or speak Spanish until shortly before she dictated the text of "I, Rigoberta Menchu," she in fact received the equivalent of a middle-school education as a

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Rigoberta Menchu, the 1992 Nobel Peace Prize laureate, speaking in Guatemala City this year.







THE AMERICAS

# That Old Fire, That Gift of Gab Is Now Missing From Clinton

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON — Since his days as an undergraduate, his oldest friends say, Bill Clinton has believed that he could talk his way out of almost any predicament. He has usually been right.

In every dark hour in his political career, Mr. Clinton has fought back. He has tested the political winds, then assembled political war rooms to carry the fight to the enemy. Sometimes he has counterattacked, sometimes he has changed course. But always he has been verbal, vigorous, out in front.

Something very different is going on now as he faces his gravest crisis. He is not talking much. When he talks, he digs himself in deeper.

"He has lost his touch, at least for the moment," said a Democratic senator who is counted as one of the president's closest supporters. "His timing is off. His sense of what will fly is way off, too."

Suddenly, last week in Washington and this week in the Middle East, Mr. Clinton has turned pensive, wan and remote. His words lack fire. On Friday, as the House Judiciary Committee was preparing to approve a first article of impeachment, he ended a televised appeal with the words, "That is simply all I can do, the work of the American people." It sounded more like a sigh of fatalism than a rallying cry from a president grinding for battle.

Since he has never been a very close student of legislative mores, perhaps he is simply puzzled by the Republicans' determination to forge ahead with impeachment. All his political life, he has relied

heavily on polls for guidance. Now his polls and others show clearly that the American people do not want to see him removed from office. But the Republicans are paying little heed to the numbers.

Vice President Al Gore said Monday that the Republicans should absorb the wisdom of the American people, as expressed in the polls, and abandon impeachment. The appropriate answer, he said, "is to give the president the punishment and rebuke that they feel is appropriate."

But the president has done little to give cover to the advocates of censure, and on several recent occasions he has made a bad situation worse. His hostile, unapologetic television speech on Aug. 17, after he had testified to the grand jury investigating the Monica Lewinsky case, won few if any new supporters and turned some fence-sitters against him. A speech more fully expressing his contrition on Aug. 28, followed by several others, helped Mr. Clinton's cause, as did the results of the November election.

Then his legislative answers to 81 questions submitted by the House Judiciary Committee upset undecided Republicans anew. Several had hoped he would admit on Friday that he had committed perjury, or at least that he had told lies in his deposition, instead of resorting to circumlocutions. He did not, and he followed up with a declaration in Israel that he would never admit lying under oath — something, he said, "I am quite sure I did not do."

He also said that the idea of his resigning had never crossed his mind. It has crossed the mind of

everyone else in official Washington, not once but many times, so Mr. Clinton's statement further eroded his credibility here.

Representative Scott Klug of Wisconsin, one of the Republican fence-sitters, said Sunday that if the president wanted "to throw himself on the mercy of the court," he must admit guilt.

Mr. Clinton was returning to Washington late Tuesday night, which would leave him only a single day to twist arms before the debate in the House begins. He may also make phone calls from Air Force One on the way home.

But many Democrats, including some in the presidential entourage in the Middle East, are amazed that Mr. Clinton did not curtail his schedule there to give himself an additional day to try to influence the momentous vote on the House floor likely to come on Thursday, which will determine whether he is to stand trial in the Senate. At a minimum, he could have mounted a more vigorous campaign to arouse the public to lobby the Republicans to permit a vote on the censure resolution.

Privately, White House aides explain their relative inaction and that of the president by saying that a public campaign would be "inappropriate."

Maybe they mean it would be counterproductive. Certainly, questions of propriety cannot be the whole answer when Mr. Clinton's future is at stake, along with whatever legacy he may hope to leave.

Some of those close to the inner circle say Mr. Clinton can never admit that he lied because it would open him up to prosecution for perjury after

he leaves office. But is that really the reason? If so, the White House must have little faith in the parade of prosecutors called by the Democrats to testify before the Judiciary Committee. It is possible, of course, that Kenneth Starr is every inch the vengeful zealot that many in the White House consider him and that he would move against Mr. Clinton the minute he left office. But many who know the courts in the District of Columbia doubt he could ever gain a conviction here.

And even if he could, is the risk not worth running when the alternative looks more and more like impeachment and a lengthy, nasty trial?

A former Clinton adviser who maintains close links to the White House said last weekend that some of the president's strategists believed it was possible to find a way of owning up to lying without "significantly increasing the legal jeopardy later." The problem is that Mr. Clinton will not accept that course of action. Some around the president fear that for every Republican who would be lured into his camp by a frank admission of lying, a Democrat might leave it.

In his own calculations, the president may have concluded, like many others in Washington, that 67 senators, the number required by the Constitution, would never vote to remove him from office, and that his best strategy is therefore to sit tight and wait the trial out.

But trials, as one of Washington's leading lawyers put it the other day, "have a way of getting out of hand, which is why smart lawyers avoid going to trial if they possibly can."

POLITICAL NOTES

## A Media Flip-Flop On Impeachment

WASHINGTON — After President Bill Clinton admitted misleading the country about Monica Lewinsky, a wave of revulsion swept through the media, with more than 140 newspapers and plenty of columnists urging him to resign. Less than four months later, many of the same purveyors of elite opinion are staunchly opposing Mr. Clinton's impeachment, which, if the Senate voted to convict, would lead to his eviction.

Are these esteemed media heavies wimping out at the moment of truth? After all, Mr. Clinton was never very likely to follow their collective advice and leave town.

"This is the hardest issue I've ever had to deal with," said Jane Eisner, editorial page editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer. "Some of our readers are still angry at us for calling for him to resign. Some readers are angry at us for not calling for him to be impeached. Not everyone on our board agrees. It's a no-win situation."

The Inquirer, Des Moines Register, Atlanta Journal-Constitution, Seattle Times, Denver Post, San Antonio Express-News and Orlando Sentinel are among the major newspapers that urged the president to call it quits in August — but now oppose impeachment. The pro-resignation Chicago Tribune has sidestepped the impeachment question. USA Today and the Washington Times have renewed their calls for resignation but did not take a direct position on impeachment. Both the New York Times and The Washington Post have harshly assailed the president throughout the Lewinsky imbroglio, while stopping short of urging him to resign. (WP)

## Band of Democrats Is Jiggling the Math

WASHINGTON — Although nearly all the speculation in the last few weeks has focused on certain Republicans in the House, a small group of renegade Democrats could also affect the arithmetic and fate of an impeachment vote.

By last weekend, three Democrats, all from relatively conservative districts in the South, had come out publicly in favor of impeaching President Clinton. On Monday, Representative Paul McClellan of Pennsylvania all but definitively joined that short list by voicing some of his strongest sentiments yet for impeachment.

Mr. McClellan said in a telephone interview that he still did not want to commit himself irrevocably to any vote, but he portrayed himself as tilting even more sharply toward impeaching Mr. Clinton than he did a few days ago. "Barring additional information that I would find to be persuasive, that is the way I'm leaning," he said. "I don't feel I have any other alternative but to hold him accountable."

The other three Democrats who have publicly said that they favor impeachment are Representatives Gene Taylor of Mississippi, Ralph Hall of Texas and Virgil Goode Jr. of Virginia. At least another eight Democrats were still officially undecided about what they would do when the full House votes on impeachment, probably later this week. Democratic officials predicted that, in a worst-case scenario, no more than 10 Democrats in all would vote in favor of impeachment. (NYT)

## Chinese Campaign Gifts Tied to Technology Goals

By Jeff Gerth, David Johnston and Don Van Natta Jr.

WASHINGTON — After a two-year investigation of Chinese political contributions to the 1996 election, federal authorities have unearthed evidence that Beijing's efforts were part of a broader campaign to gain access to American high technology, according to lawyers and investigators.

While still incomplete, the evidence provides a clearer understanding of Chinese motivations — and one that differs substantially from the initial view of federal investigators and a Republican-controlled Senate committee that China intended to try to influence the outcome of particular races, including the re-election of President Bill Clinton.

Investigators now believe that the money was to enhance the political standing of those who passed the contributions to Democratic causes, to give them clout as they argued for favorable policies on trade and technology.

"Technology was a primary motive," said a senior Justice Department official who spoke on the condition of anonymity.

It appears, the official said, that China intended to follow the example of American corporations, which use campaign donations to raise the profile of their lobbyists in Washington. Under U.S. law, foreign governments are prohibited from contributing to political campaigns.

Investigators and officials said their new view of Chinese motivations was based on inference and evidence that included bank records, intercepted tele-

phone calls and witness statements.

While they gave few details, the officials said they had learned of additional links between the fund-raisers who arranged the suspect donations and Chinese executives and officials involved in acquiring Western technology with military uses. They said the inquiry had documented more active and substantial contacts between fund-raisers such as Yuh Lin Tzie and Chinese officials than previously were known.

A Senate investigation this year raised questions about the role of the Chinese government but lacked the banking records and intelligence information subsequently available to the FBI.

Senator Fred Thompson, the Tennessee Republican who led the Senate inquiry into campaign finance abuses last year, was the first to question the possible Chinese role in the 1996 elections. He said recently he now believed the Chinese donations were aimed at obtaining American technology.

"They were attempting not only to ingratiate themselves politically," he said, "but in the process to develop contacts and further relationships with companies in the U.S. who had the same technology-export interest."

**Democratic Donor Sentenced**

Johnny Chung, a prolific donor to Democrats and frequent visitor to the Clinton White House, was sentenced to probation and community service Monday for his involvement in illegal campaign contributions during the 1996 election. The New York Times reported from Los Angeles.

Mr. Chung, 43, who faced up to 18 months in prison, was given a more



Mr. Chung leaving the courthouse in Los Angeles after sentencing.

lenient sentence after a recommendation by prosecutors and a plea from his lawyer based on his cooperation with an investigation into campaign fund-raising abuses during the 1996 election.

He was sentenced to five years' probation and 3,000 hours of community service. He pleaded guilty to bank fraud, tax evasion and conspiracy charges and admitted circumventing individual limits on donations.

At the sentencing, a U.S. District Court judge, Manuel Real, expressed doubt at assertions by Democratic Party officials that they did not know about fund-raising abuses, and he said he was "surprised" that Attorney General Janet Reno had not appointed a special prosecutor to look into them.

## An Impeachment Primer

### Questions and Answers About the Process

**WASHINGTON** — If the House votes this week to impeach President Bill Clinton, it does not mean the president is removed from office. The U.S. Constitution gives that decision to the Senate. There are many questions about impeachment works:

**Q: Is the president removed from office if he is impeached?**

**A: No.** The articles of impeachment are only charges, similar to a grand jury indictment. The Senate is to conduct a trial on any impeachment articles passed by the House, with Chief Justice William Rehnquist presiding. Two-thirds of the 100 senators must vote "guilty" on any or all of the articles for the president to be removed from office. They have a choice of judgments: removal from office or removal from office plus a prohibition against the president's ever holding any future office of "honor, trust or profit under the United States."

**Q: What happens before the House debate Thursday?**

**A: Majority Republicans on the House Judiciary Committee will circulate a detailed report to justify the reasons the panel voted for impeachment of Mr. Clinton. Democrats will have their own minority dissent. Lawmakers will return Wednesday for closed-door party caucuses to map strategy.**

**Q: Will there be a vote on a resolution to censure or denounce the president?**

**A: Republican House leaders say they will not permit a vote on a censure resolution. But Democrats are planning a "motion to recommit" the impeachment articles to the Judiciary Committee with instructions that the articles be replaced with censure. Republicans are likely to object that such a motion is not relevant. Democrats could then appeal and that vote would in effect decide whether Mr. Clinton is impeached or censured by the House.**

**Q: How long will the impeachment debate take?**

**A: Republicans are planning for several hours of debate and separate, yes-or-no votes on each of the four articles at the end of debate. The debate is scheduled to begin Thursday and it could take until Friday. A simple majority of the 435-member House, or 218 votes, is required to pass each article.**

**Q: Can impeachment articles be amended?**

**A: No.** They are considered "priv-

ileged" on the House floor and not subject to either amendment or debate in the Rules Committee like a normal bill.

**Q: Is the Senate trial like one in a criminal court?**

**A: In some ways, yes.** House Republicans, called "managers," will take the role of prosecutors and — with help from lawyers — lay out their case. Mr. Clinton can have his own advocates, probably his familiar team of lawyers. Witnesses can be called to testify and submit to cross-examination. But unlike a criminal court, senators can vote to halt the trial at any point or vote to overrule any of Justice Rehnquist's decisions as presiding officer.

**Q: Will the swearing-in of a new Congress in January have any effect?**

**A: Possibly.** Although the impeachment charges will carry over to the new 106th Congress in January, the House would have to reappoint its managers for the trial. Because there will be five fewer Republicans in the new Congress, Democrats and a few Republican allies could throw the case into chaos by blocking appointment of the managers. The Senate's composition does not change: 55 Republicans and 45 Democrats.

**Q: Has any president ever been impeached?**

**A: Yes.** The House approved 11 articles of impeachment against President Andrew Johnson in 1868, arising essentially from political divisions over Reconstruction following the Civil War. After a 74-day Senate trial, the Senate acquitted Mr. Johnson on three of the articles by a one-vote margin each and decided not to vote on the rest.

**Q: Wasn't President Nixon impeached?**

**A: No.** The House Judiciary Committee approved three articles of impeachment in July 1974 against Mr. Nixon arising from the break-in at Democratic National Committee headquarters in the Watergate building and a subsequent cover-up. Mr. Nixon resigned Aug. 9, 1974, before the full House voted on the articles.

**Q: Has Congress ever censured a president?**

**A: Yes.** The Senate rebuked President Andrew Jackson in 1834 for vetoing a bill that would have rechartered a central bank. Three years later, Mr. Jackson's allies got his record expunged by revoking the resolution, and his portrait now adorns the \$20 bill.

## Richer Immigration Agency Doubles Deportations

By Mirta Ojito

NEW YORK — In the two years since Congress passed tough laws to stem illegal immigration to the United States, federal authorities have deported almost 300,000 immigrants to countries all over the world, more than twice the number of people who were sent back in the two previous years.

That many deportations have been possible because for the first time the Immigration and Naturalization Service has the congressional mandate and the money to prosecute violators of immigration law, arrest immigrants with criminal convictions and would-be immigrants at the border, and deport them swiftly, sometimes in less than 12 hours.

"The rules have changed," said Kerry Bretz, a New York immigration lawyer and former prosecutor for the immigra-

tion service. "The agency has become completely enforcement-minded."

Flush with almost a billion dollars for the detention and deportation of illegal immigrants, the service is now the largest federal law enforcement agency, according to the Justice Department. It has more than 15,000 officers who can carry weapons and make arrests, more than the FBI or Drug Enforcement Administration.

"Stopping immigrants from entering the country has become more important than the war against drugs," said Maria Jimenez, director of a monitoring project for the American Friends Service Committee, a nonprofit group that documents abuses on the U.S.-Mexico border.

Before the laws were changed, most of those deported had been convicted of crimes. Now, most are people caught at the southwestern border with no documents or with fake documents. Many

who are deported are barred from returning to the country for five years or more. Some are barred for life.

In the past two years, the service also has deported about 78,000 people who had managed to get into the country undetected and were caught later. It arrested them during job raids, at routine traffic stops, at airports when they were returning from abroad and even at immigration offices around the country.

With the money, the agency also has tripled the number of beds in detention centers and local jails around the country and increased staff there by 80 percent, crucial because the agency must detain immigrants before it can deport them.

Immigration officers also have been able to conduct more investigations. The agency now can check anonymous tips from, for instance, people who say they have noticed a sudden influx of immigrants in their neighborhood.

### Contacting Congress

To contact members of the House and Senate, consult the following World Wide Web sites:

www.senate.gov  
www.house.gov

### Away From Politics

- A construction worker buried alive in a sewer ditch for more than 15 hours was pulled to safety after a grueling overnight rescue in Chattanooga, Tennessee. (AP)
- A woman and her 11-year-old son were found huddled under a fir tree after spending four freezing nights lightly dressed in the snow-covered Cascade Mountains in Oregon. A U.S. Forest Service road crew found them barely conscious. They had abandoned their car after it became stuck nearby. (AP)
- Angering civil libertarians, the New York police commissioner, Howard Safir, suggested that police take a DNA sample along with the fingerprints of everyone arrested. "The innocent have nothing to fear," Mr. Safir said Monday. But some civil rights advocates said the plan amounted to an unreasonable search and seizure in violation of the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution. The proposal would need approval from the state legislature. (AP)

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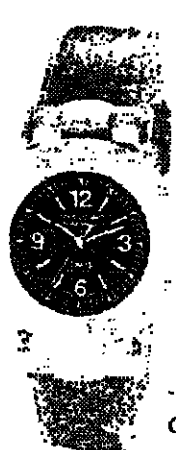
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## EUROPE

## Even as French Far Right Implodes, Its Ideas Remain

By John Vinocur  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — With a kind of amused revulsion, much of France has been caught up for more than a week watching the disembodying of Jean-Marie Le Pen's National Front in a televised power struggle presumed to leave the extreme-right party weakened and exposed.

Mr. Le Pen and his now suspended deputy, Bruno Mégret, have been at each other's throats, exchanging charges of infamy and treason, references to Caesar and Brutus, and accusations about who is racist and dictatorial. Full of vanity, pettiness, unreality in comic portions — and coming in a society where ridiculousness is said to kill — the spectacle provided by the National Front would seem deadly.

Greeted as unexpected, windfall relief, the party's implosion has led to a widely repeated idea that it means the approaching end of an embarrassing French exception: the existence here, with roughly 15 percent of the vote, of Europe's biggest, richest and best-organized force for divisiveness and exclusion.

The expectation is not unreasonable, but it has little to do with how the National Front gained its strength, and possibly the future of its ideas, in France.

The Front's ascension was not an accident, but the result of circumstances in which successive governments never raised the fight against racial discrimination to the level of a preeminent national undertaking. At the same time, while the parties of the democratic right failed to develop the image of conservative

reformers during 1980s and 1990s, the leftist leadership of President François Mitterrand left intact in the nation's consciousness all the equivocal aspects of its wartime collaboration with the Nazis.

Because these elements have not essentially changed, because French mainstream politics watched rather than engineered the National Front's misery, it seems very much less than certain that the neo-fascist currents it rode to influence will dissipate and not find new channels.

In essence, the National Front's fissures did not result from its gathering weakness, but from a rivalry between leader and protégé that had in part to do with their clashing views on how to widen the party's base.

The party's potential for attracting voters was clearly illustrated Monday night. While the Front's factions squabbled on the main state television network, riot police battled young people from a housing project in Toulouse following the fatal shooting by the police of a 17-year-old named Habib as he allegedly attempted to steal a car.

The event had all ingredients of the Front's message: violence linked to someone with an Arab-sounding name, insecurity in the streets, the threat of rebellion in big city housing projects where large portions of the country's North African Arabs and black Africans live. At the same time, it had also the clear markings of the failure of both leftist and rightist governments over the last decades to create a sense of their engagement in the lives of France's immigrant population.

A report by an independent, government-

appointed commission this autumn, attempting to call attention to how far the situation had deteriorated, got five paragraphs in the newspaper *Le Figaro*. It warned of the "rise and seriousness" of discrimination that victimized foreigners and French citizens of foreign origin, and endorsed another report that said French television widely represented immigrants as makers of problems, figures of ridicule and welfare recipients.

France had chosen to regard the victory of its World Cup soccer team, made up of players of all colors, as a sign of its growing ease with the idea of a multicultural society, but the fact was no mainstream political party had ever taken the risk of making integration of the nonwhite population (estimated as up to 10 percent of the total) an emblematic, win-or-lose issue. Rather, the Socialist government has appeared to think it could hold onto votes by pressing ahead with a policy that aimed at expelling thousands of nondocumented immigrants.

However destructive the current debate, it largely has left alone the wider political context that enabled the National Front's successes. Noël Mamère, a Greens party National Assembly deputy, linked the wide acceptance of the party's excesses to what he said was the undigested fact of the country's partial embrace of fascism in World War II.

The Front's rise, with old collaborators in visible roles, occurred during the presidency of Mr. Mitterrand, who altered voting rules so that the Front could drain votes from the democratic right and enter Parliament. In the final years of his presidency, Mr. Mitterrand's close, postwar association with former

Vichy officials became known, and his ambivalent attitudes about the period grew more apparent. The circumstances served to strengthen the Front's contention that the entire French political establishment was corrupt and that it alone dared to speak its mind directly.

In relation to the rightist parties that have moved in and out of government since the early 1980s, the Front has been helped substantially by their difficulties with modernization. Above all, the French right never really bought into the policies of open markets and deregulation that conferred a measure of success and economic legitimacy on conservative parties in the United States and Britain.

As the classic French right remained largely statist and unable to claim it was leading the country to an economic rebirth, it was not hard for the extremists to say that both wings of the mainstream were really the same. Perhaps the more important, in finding calamity in the globalization of markets or in the domination of the English language on the world's cultural exchanges, the two main parties contributed to legitimizing the Front's theses of cabals and occult forces working to repress France.

Now, most French political analysts assume that the party's split and possible movement into two competing forces will result in palpable losses for the extreme right in the June elections for the European Parliament. The problem for France seems hardly that the political mainstream will not be able to consolidate its position on the back of the National Front, but that it might do so skirting the circumstances that have given the French extremist party its unique place in Europe's politics.



Jean-Marie Le Pen addressing colleagues Tuesday at National Front headquarters in Saint-Cloud, near Paris, as he barred party dissidents from the meeting.

## U.S. Warns Kosovo Foes Against Further Clashes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PRISTINA, Serbia — The U.S. Balkans envoy, Richard Holbrooke, warned Tuesday that the opposing sides in Kosovo would be "playing with dynamite" if they continued recent violence and said it would not deter international peace efforts.

"We are determined to continue our efforts, and we call on all the people to understand they are playing with dynamite if they follow a deteriorating pattern," Mr. Holbrooke said at a news conference in Pristina, the capital of the volatile Serbian province, where 37 people were reported killed on Monday.

Mr. Holbrooke flew Tuesday to Yugoslavia to try to reinvigorate the peace process in Kosovo, where ethnic Albanian guerrillas and Yugoslav security forces battled for eight months this year before a shaky truce was established in October.

Later Tuesday, he was due to meet with the Yugoslav president, Slobodan Milosevic, in Belgrade to "emphasize the need to move ahead expeditiously" on a Kosovo peace plan. Mr. Milosevic agreed in October under the threat of NATO air strikes to pull out many of his forces from Kosovo.

Mr. Holbrooke and Mr. Milosevic brokered the Oct. 12 agreement to end the fighting in Kosovo, a province of Yugoslavia's main republic, Serbia. The deal bought time for diplomats to work out an agreement on the future of the province, where ethnic Albanian rebels are fighting for independence.

Fighting on Kosovo's border with Albania on Monday resulted in 31 ethnic Albanian guerrillas being killed by Yugoslav troops. In a separate incident, masked gunmen opened fire in a Serbian café, killing six youths.

Declarations heard Tuesday indicated that fighting was continuing into a second day. Area residents said the Yugoslav Army had sent armored vehicles and at least one helicopter into the remote area Tuesday and continued to bar anyone from entering.

Mr. Holbrooke said new clashes

would "not in any way deter the international community to carry out its obligations" to work for peace, "nor our insistence that the authorities and the leaders of all communities here act in accordance with them." (Reuters, AP)

## ■ New Call to Shore Up Peace

Western powers called Tuesday for urgent action to shore up the fragile peace process in Bosnia and voiced fears about renewed violence in nearby Kosovo, Reuters reported from Madrid.

More than 50 countries and international organizations met in Madrid for a two-day conference of the Bosnia Peace Implementation Council to push Bosnian leaders to do more to bridge the ethnic divide following their 1992-95 war.

Leaders of NATO and the European Union urged both sides in the Kosovo conflict to start peace negotiations.



A riot policeman on Tuesday patrolling a suburb of Toulouse, where youths have rampaged since Sunday.

## In Ulster, Police Fear New Violence as Peace Pact Lags

By James F. Clarity  
New York Times Service

BELFAST — The British and Irish governments are moving to deal with rising tension between the Protestant majority and the Roman Catholic minority in Northern Ireland.

The hostility stems from the lagging peace effort and from an old dispute about a Protestant parade through a Catholic area. The police fear new violence.

The offices of Prime Ministers Tony Blair of Britain and Bertie Aherne of the Irish Republic have made it clear that they wanted results before Christmas. The prime ministers apparently talked to Ulster leaders by phone Monday, urging compromise.

"There are so many sharks in the water," said David McKitterick, author of several standard reference works on Northern Ireland. "But it would be overstating it to say the thing is on the

point of collapse." The work of the new Northern Ireland Assembly, which is supposed to enact the peace agreement approved in the spring, has come to a virtual standstill, blocked by the dispute over when the overwhelmingly Catholic Irish Republican Army must disarm. Protestant unionists say it must start very soon: Catholic nationalists point out that the peace agreement stipulates only the disarmament of all paramilitary by May 2000.

During the weekend, the IRA made it clear it would maintain its 16-month-old cease-fire, but restated its refusal to disarm in the near future. In recent days the tone of invective has sharpened between David Trimble, the powerful Protestant leader who is first minister of the assembly, and officials of Sinn Féin, the IRA's political wing. Mr. Trimble has barred Sinn Féin from full participation in the peace effort until the IRA begins to disarm.

Sinn Féin officials said Mr. Trimble was trying to provoke an IRA attack, but that the IRA would hold its cease-fire. Neither he, nor other Republican officials, would discuss reports that hawks were gaining power in the IRA military council. Mr. Aherne has indicated that a reported reshuffle of the leaders of the IRA was not a matter of concern. Police here and in Dublin say the situation may encourage maverick IRA guerrillas, who oppose the peace agreement at the IRA cease-fire, to make new attacks on military and commercial targets.

With this in mind, the Irish police commissioner, Pat Byrne, said he was sending additional anti-terrorist specialists to monitor the border. Most recent Republican attacks have been done by guerrillas based in the Irish Republic.

David Ervine, a former Protestant guerrilla who now leads the Progressive Unionist Party in the new assembly, said, "The IRA must say that their desire

is that no more violence will take place. The time for playing games is over."

The atmosphere has also been contaminated by the flare-up of an old dispute about a patriotic Protestant parade through a Catholic area of Portadown, 40 miles (60 kilometers) west of Belfast. The parade was banned in July after the Catholics who live along its path objected that the march would be insulting and triumphalist, as it celebrates a definitive Protestant victory over Catholics in 1690.

For five months, several hundred Protestants have stayed poised in the Drumcree church area from whence the march would descend into the Catholic area. Police and army have blocked their way, which has led in recent weeks to clashes between the Protestants of the Orange Order and the police.

On Monday, the Parades Commission said an Orange march could take place on Saturday, through Portadown.

## Germans Study An Auto Ban For the Elderly

The Associated Press

BERLIN — Getting a German driver's license is an arduous, expensive undertaking. But once the little pink card is yours, it's yours for life.

Or maybe not. Worried that an aging population could lead to more accidents on the roads, Transport Minister Franz Muenstering is suggesting setting an upper age limit for driving.

He was not specific about how old is too old, but the very idea that seniors could lose their licenses set off a storm of protest Tuesday in this car-crazed country.

"Boon wants to take driver's licenses away from old people," the Berliner Morgenpost newspaper said on its front page Tuesday. "Driving Ban for Seniors" cried the BZ tabloid.

Mr. Muenstering told the BZ that he simply wanted to raise the issue for discussion.

"People today are getting much older and driving cars longer," he said. Senior citizens groups and car clubs denounced the idea of a standard age limit as "absolute nonsense," pointing to statistics that show young people fresh out of driving school are the most dangerous.

Germans must spend long hours in private driving schools, costing a minimum of 1,500 Deutsche marks (\$900), before they can even apply for the driver's license tests, which cost extra.

But once the license is granted, it never has to be renewed and is revoked only if the driver gets in trouble — for example, because he is convicted of drunken driving.

## BRIEFLY

## Yeltsin Vows to Push Democratic Reforms

MOSCOW — President Boris Yeltsin, striving to reassert his authority after weeks of illness, said Tuesday that Russia would push on with reforms and maintain an active foreign policy despite its severe financial crisis.

"No economic hardships can force us to divert from the path of democratic reforms," Mr. Yeltsin told new foreign ambassadors in the Kremlin. "Even less shall we divert from an active and constructive foreign policy."

Yeltsin, 67, spoke clearly and confidently in television footage of the ceremony nearly a week after he left a hospital following more than two weeks of treatment for pneumonia, the latest in a series of absences because of ill health.

## EU Defers Ban On Animal Parts

BRUSSELS — European Union farm ministers deferred for one year legislation due to come into force on Jan. 1 banning animal parts believed to be most at risk of carrying mad cow disease.

The legislation had threatened a trans-Atlantic trade dispute because of its implications for pharmaceuticals and cosmetics manufacturers, which use ingredients such as tallow derived from cattle in their products. A ban could have cost them billions of dollars.

The ban covered parts of animals

## Sweden and Brazil Get Greek Contract

ATHENS — Turning its back on U.S. military contractors, Greece awarded a \$ 570 million contract Tuesday for Swedish-Brazilian surveillance aircraft.

The four-plane order marks the first major foreign military contract for the Erieye radar system of the Swedish AB LM Ericsson. The equipment is fitted onto an EMB-145 aircraft built by the Brazilian manufacturer Embraer.

A French company Thomson-CSF, will supply some of the electronics.

## Official Investigated In Kurd Rebel Case

ROME — Rome magistrates opened an investigation Tuesday into Justice Minister Oliviero Diliberto over his handling of the case of the Kurdish rebel leader Abdullah Ocalan after complaints by a lawyer representing Turkey, judicial sources said.

The investigation was opened after an attorney, Augusto Sinagra, filed a complaint alleging Mr. Diliberto had abused his power when he commented on Mr. Ocalan's detention just before the Rome Court of Appeal had passed judgment about his arrest.

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ASIA/PACIFIC

# Jiang Casts His Vote in Elections Denied to Dissidents

BEIJING — President Jiang Zemin cast his vote Tuesday in local elections in which opposition activists have been banned by the authorities from running as candidates. "President Jiang visited a downtown polling place in Beijing this morning to cast his vote in a local legislative election," the official Xinhua press agency reported Tuesday.

At least three dissidents attempted in recent weeks to register as candidates for the elections to choose representatives to local councils under China's Parliament, the National People's Congress. County, district and township elections have been held in China since 1954, though they were suspended during the Cultural Revolution in the late '60s and '70s. But the elections are tightly controlled by the Chinese Communist Party, which has the power to eliminate any "undesirable" candidates.

Members of the people's congresses are not elected by direct franchise but through a series of recommendations made largely by party members.

He Depu, a longtime activist, began a campaign ahead of local elections in Beijing's eastern Chaoyang district in September on a platform of demands for democratic reforms in China.

His candidacy was invalidated by the authorities before polling began, although he collected three times the number of signatures required for nomination.

"But I still went to the polling station to vote for myself today," he said, adding he would also attend the count to see how his ballot paper was dealt with.

Two other dissidents, Gao Hongming and Wang Zhixin, also candidates in local elections who had their candidacies annulled by authorities, announced earlier this month they had dropped out of the contest.

The trio blamed previous representatives for failing to stand up to the Communist Party and government to protect people's rights.

Activists connected to the fledgling opposition China Democracy Party vowed last month to use all legal means to fight the Communist regime but were met with an unflinching party line.

Li Peng, second-ranking in the Chinese Communist Party hierarchy, said in a recent interview that China would not allow the creation of opposition parties or introduce Western-style democracy.

To make the party line even clearer, authorities began a crackdown last week, arresting two high-profile dissidents, Xu Wenli and Qin Yongmin.

Mr. Qin is to be tried Thursday in the central city of Wuhan, on the same day as the trial of the founder of China Democracy Party, Wang Youcai, in the eastern city of Hangzhou. Both are charged with incitement to subvert state power, while Mr. Xu is likely to be charged with endangering state security.

Intimidation by authorities has left Mr. Wang and Mr. Qin without lawyers to defend them two days before they go on trial.

Beijing held elections for deputies to district councils in 10 urban districts. Xinhua said authorities were expecting 5.67 million people to turn out for the poll.

Mr. Wang, 32, is seen by authorities as the leading figure in the China Democracy Party.

Together with two other activists, he submitted an application to formally register the party in Hangzhou on June 25.

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BRIEFLY

## Police Checked Anwar's DNA

KUALA LUMPUR — The police obtained a blood sample from former Deputy Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim to test whether he was HIV positive, a senior police officer testified Tuesday at Mr. Anwar's corruption and sexual misconduct trial.

The assistant commissioner of police, Musa Hassan, did not say what the results of that test were or why the police felt compelled to test him for the human immunodeficiency virus, which leads to AIDS. But the officer surprised the High Court by admitting during cross-examination that the sample had been used to obtain a DNA fingerprint. Mr. Anwar was not told about the DNA test, Mr. Musa said.

The test has been used to determine whether DNA in the semen stains on a mattress, produced as evidence in court Tuesday, matched the DNA in the sample. The court was not told of the result. Prosecutors say the mattress was seized from an apartment that they contend Mr. Anwar used for secret sexual encounters. (AP)

## Indonesian Ruling Party Splits

JAKARTA — Prominent members of Indonesia's governing Golkar party, distancing themselves from the Suharto regime, said Tuesday that they would form a breakaway party to contest the national election in June.

The group, which includes former Golkar ministers and military chiefs, said it was disillusioned with the party that had dominated Indonesia for 30 years.

"Our main priority is to value and improve human rights and to fight for the freedom of every individual," said Edi Sudrajat, an armed forces chief and defense minister under the previous president, Suharto.

He said the new Justice and Unity Party had the backing of General Try Sutrisno, once Mr. Suharto's potential successor. General Sutrisno is a former Suharto aide who rose to become armed forces chief and was vice president until May. He is now rated a dark horse for the presidential election that will follow the June 7 national poll. (Reuters)

## India Planes Get Safety System

NEW DELHI — Most airlines operating in India have installed airborne collision-avoidance systems in their aircraft before a Dec. 31 deadline, a senior Civil Aviation Ministry official said Tuesday.

"I would say that almost 90 percent of airlines have completed installation of the system," the official said. The system warns a pilot if the aircraft is on a collision course with another. In November 1996, 349 people died when a Kazakh Airlines aircraft collided with a Saudi Arabian Airlines plane over India. (Reuters)

## Waste Dump Worries Cambodia

PHNOM PENH — The discovery of 3,000 tons of waste left near Cambodia's only seaport has environmental officials fearing their country is being used as a toxic dumping ground.

The jumble of rubble and dirt was found last week 185 kilometers (115 miles) southwest of Phnom Penh on the outskirts of the port of Sihanoukville. It was shipped from Taiwan by a local company in November, Environment Minister Mok Mareth said Tuesday. Secrecy surrounding the waste has led to fears that it is toxic, he added. (AP)

# U.S. Food Aid Could End Deadlock in North Korea

By Philip Shenon  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — North Korea, in exchange for food aid, has dropped a demand that the United States pay hundreds of millions of dollars for the right to inspect a huge underground center that American intelligence agencies had feared would be used to make nuclear weapons, according to senior Clinton administration officials.

In meetings with State Department officials in New York and Washington this month, they said, the North Koreans suggested they would be willing to allow the United States to inspect the facility in exchange for food to ease the famine that has plagued North Korea for years.

U.S. officials welcomed the new negotiating stance — both because it could salvage a four-year-old agreement intended to shut down North Korea's nuclear weapons program and because it suggested that Pyongyang had not yet begun building a nuclear reactor at the site.

Earlier, they said, the North Koreans had demanded a payment of \$300 million in exchange for the inspection — a demand Washington had rejected.

"The main thing is that they have agreed in principle to allow access to the site, which suggests that there probably isn't anything there," a senior administration official said. "It also indicates that whatever plans they had for this facility have been scrapped."

Another senior official said: "We seem to be in a problem-solving mode. We're still apart, but there seem to be real negotiations going on."

Administration officials had insisted that the United States would never make a cash payment for the right to inspect the underground center, which is being built 40 kilometers (25 miles) from the North Korean nuclear complex at Yongbyon.

But they said Monday that it would be easier to justify additional food and other relief aid, especially given recent reports of widespread starvation in North Korea. The United States has already provided North Korea with 500,000 metric tons of food this year.

The State Department refused to confirm that the North Koreans had dropped the cash demand for inspection of the site. But a department spokesman, James Foley, acknowledged that "some progress had been made" in the recent talks between U.S. and North Korean negotiators. "Important gaps remain," he said, adding that further meetings would be held "as soon as possible to try to close those gaps."

Administration officials denied South Korean news reports that Washington and Pyongyang had already reached agreement on a deal to allow American inspection of the construction site.

Aerial photographs taken this year on behalf of U.S. intelligence agencies showed thousands of laborers at work on the huge underground plant. The discovery led to fears that North Korea had decided to revive its nuclear weapons program at the site in violation of a 1994 agreement with the United States.

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## Seoul Magnate Goes North

SEOUL — The owner of South Korea's largest industrial conglomerate crossed the heavily armed border into North Korea on Tuesday to discuss tourism and other business opportunities in the reclusive Communist nation.

Chung Ju Yung, 84, the founder of the Hyundai Group, and several aides walked into the North through the neutral village of Panmunjom inside the demilitarized zone separating the Koreas. It was his third visit this year.

Mr. Chung said he would discuss building an industrial park on North Korea's west coast to accommodate textile, footwear and other businesses that would be moved from the South.

Hyundai began operating sightseeing cruise tours of Diamond Mountain, a scenic attraction on the North's east coast, on Nov. 18.

As Chung Ju Yung of the Hyundai Group left for North Korea on Tuesday, Northern soldiers took pictures of their Southern counterparts at the border village, Panmunjom.

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PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Western Europe Proposes  
New Trade Agreement

China Softens  
Trade Stance

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER



## EDITORIALS/OPINION

# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Censure, Don't Impeach

President Bill Clinton is a manipulator of the truth who has spent much of his career in the gray zones of American politics. It is not just a no-man's-land between the parties and their philosophies that he seeks to occupy. Time and again, his self-protective instincts have led him across the dividing line between principle and deviousness and, unfortunately, the line between truth and falsehood as well.

The people knew that about him in 1992, and again in 1996. Both his personal and political histories attested to it. They elected, and re-elected, him anyway. Now the House Republicans, on the strength of the ultimate example of those manipulative tendencies, propose to reverse that popular judgment and set in motion a process to remove him from office.

They lack the basis for the momentous step they are almost casually undertaking. It's an ill-considered force play on their part, and wrong. We do not say that as apologists for this president; we are anything but. Nor do we seek to defend his behavior in this case, which continues to be contemptible and plainly wrong. The question is not whether wrong was done but whether the wrong is sufficient to impeach.

The Judiciary Committee has sent four articles of impeachment to the floor. Two are prosecutorial confessions that have no place in the debate. The charge of abuse of power for failing to answer questions to the committee's satisfaction sets a precedent with which no one should be comfortable. The potentially most damaging charge of obstruction of justice remains unproved; it is based on inconclusive evidence which the committee unaccountably chose never independently to explore.

The remaining charges of lying under oath and otherwise are proved all too well. The president's own lawyers acknowledged that he failed to tell the truth even as they denied he committed the technical offense of perjury: "maddening," one called it, in an effort to seem sympathetic to Mr. Clinton's critics even as he minimized their complaint. But it is more than maddening. The system of justice is warped when a witness fails to tell the truth; the legitimacy of government likewise depends, even in an age of attack ads, on the ability of the public ultimately to trust what it is told by those in authority. The president's offense is the greater because he continues to be dismissive of the substantive importance of what he did. He wants the standard of judg-

ment lower, for him, without his having even to say the words that might raise it again for those who come after.

But the question at this stage is not what he did. It's what does the country do. The House Republicans would seize the occasion to bounce him from office. To do such a thing in a case like this on a party-line basis is itself to bend the system of government out of shape. The sense that this is in part a partisan reflex is compounded by the refusal of the Republican leadership to allow a vote on the alternative of censure. Did they do this, as many people charge, for fear the alternative would pass, and to leave members without the alternative to impeachment that many, for substantive and political reasons alike, would prefer? They say they are leaving impeachment to the conscience of individual members, but that the procedural vote to allow the alternative of censure will be a matter of party discipline. What manner of conscience is that?

It is wrong to try to box in the House in this manner. The hard-liners make a mistake from which the moderates in the party should save them — and all of us. Censure is not a meaningless act. Read the resolution the president would be called upon to acknowledge by signing. It is unmistakable in its condemnation of his destructive behavior; it would leave an indelible mark on his presidency.

If the choice is between a response to this behavior that goes too far and one that does not quite far enough, the latter is the preferable alternative. The Republican leaders themselves seem shaky about what they are about to do, as well they should be. They call on him to resign; that would let them off the hook. We wrote in this space months ago that resignation would be an honorable course, but he chose not to take it then, and it is not their place to urge it for their own convenience now.

The Senate is thought unlikely to vote to remove the president even if the House does vote to impeach him. But that does not make this a free vote for the House, either. It would not trivialize the impeachment clause to invoke it in this case, but it would lower the standard for impeachment. That is the choice this president confronts us with. What will he drag down with him? Censure minimizes the damage while expressing the necessary condemnation. It is an imperfect answer, but the right one. The House leadership does a huge disservice in blindly refusing to let it come up.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## A Step Forward in Gaza

The five-year quest for peace in the Middle East has been characterized by long periods of frustration, but also by moments of transformation and hope. One of those occasions unfolded Monday in Gaza City as many of the same Palestinian leaders who had dedicated themselves to the destruction of Israel committed themselves instead to non-violent methods in the pursuit of a compromise peace.

In the presence of President Bill Clinton, the Palestine National Council formally revoked passages of its charter that called for the violent elimination of Israel. These old oaths of enmity understandably unnerved Israelis and undermined their trust in Palestinian promises to abandon and combat terrorism. Israel's prime minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, who had personally led the struggle for an unambiguous repudiation of the offending clauses, promptly and properly acknowledged the Palestinian decision.

In his own words and deeds Monday, Mr. Clinton walked a narrow but care-

ful line. He emphasized the political advances the Palestinians have already made under the Oslo peace accords, without quite treating the Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat, as a full-fledged head of state. Noting that he was "the first American president to address the Palestinian people in a city governed by Palestinians," Mr. Clinton described the economic benefits that would flow from this autumn's Wye River peace agreement, including American aid and the opening of the new Gaza airport.

No one imagines that further progress will be easy. The uncertainties of Israeli politics, the violence of recent Palestinian demonstrations and the occasionally overheated rhetoric of Israeli and Palestinian political leaders all complicate the peace effort. But if the unambiguous commitment to peaceful methods reflected in Monday's speeches and actions is faithfully maintained by the Palestinians, Israelis will feel far more comfortable about proceeding with the Oslo agreements.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## South Korea on the Mend

It seems everyone was paying attention last year when South Korea's economy was collapsing and the United States, Japan and the International Monetary Fund were pledging \$58 billion in emergency loans. Far fewer people took note last week when South Korea announced it would begin paying off those debts. The repayment fairly symbolizes the progress South Korea has made under President Kim Dae Jung. Its foreign reserves have been built up. Interest rates that had soared have descended to pre-crisis levels. The Korean won has strengthened.

None of this means South Korea's crisis is over, any more than Asia overall is out of the woods. Analysts in

Seoul predict that the South Korean economy might bottom out next summer and resume growth in the autumn. That sounds good until you realize it means many more months of pain for ordinary South Koreans, millions of whom have lost jobs or seen their living standards drop dramatically.

But South Koreans have several things going for them — not only the strong democracy they have built during the past decade but also their unwillingness from the start to blame anyone but themselves for their troubles and their readiness to work hard to fix those problems. The repayment announced last week is an encouraging result.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## A Reasonable Solution to the Impeachment Matter

By Bob Dole

WASHINGTON — While no longer a member of Congress, as the Republican presidential candidate in 1996 I do have more than a passing interest in the pending impeachment proceeding.

Without rebating that election, suffice it to say that any chance of success I may have had was wiped out by an avalanche of negative television advertising paid for with money raised through questionable fund-raising tactics by the president and vice president. Attorney General Janet Reno has buried her head in the sand on this serious matter, but let's hope that someone in Congress will hold the attorney general accountable and pursue the alleged illegal fund-raising activities.

Having said that, let me lay out what might be an imperfect but tough and reasonable solution to the pending impeachment matter.

I have reminded myself that to impeach or accuse is the constitutional responsibility of the House; to convict or acquit is the constitutional responsibility of the Senate. I seriously doubt that half the American people understand the complex impeachment process.

Let me also note, at the outset, that many large and small details would have to be worked out by congressional leaders working with the House and Senate parliamentarians and legal counsels.

I've been there and know how much work putting all this together will entail, including all the procedural hurdles.

So, here goes:

Step No. 1: Vote in the House of Representatives on any or all of the four articles of impeachment reported by the House Judiciary Committee.

Step No. 2: Regardless of the outcome of the House vote on any of the four articles, the Senate majority leader

would, at the earliest possible time, introduce in the Senate a joint resolution (numbered 1600 if possible). The resolution would contain the essence or "guts" of all articles of impeachment considered by the House, plus any other necessary language, as determined by the Senate majority leader.

Step No. 3: After suspending or amending the rules governing impeachment proceedings, the Senate would take up and consider the joint resolution under a time agreement.

The vice president (president of the Senate) would preside at all times. No amendments except technical amendments offered by the majority leader would be in order.

All points of order would be waived.

Step No. 4: Upon final action by the Senate, the House of Representatives would take up the joint resolution: no amendments in order, except technical amendments offered by the speaker or his designee. Points of order would be waived. The resolution would be considered under a time agreement.

Step No. 5: If a House-Senate conference is necessary, the conference report would be considered under a time agreement in both the House and the Senate.

Conditions

1. The president announces his intention to support and sign the joint resolution before any action on the resolution by the Senate.
2. The president agrees to sign the joint resolution at a public signing ceremony attended by the vice president, congressional leadership and other appropriate members of the House and Senate recommended by Democratic

and Republican leaders; the president's cabinet; the chief justice of the Supreme Court, and others as recommended by House and Senate leaders.

3. White House, Senate and House media — television, radio, print and photographers — shall be present.
4. The site, date and hour of the ceremony is to be determined by the House speaker, or his designee, and the Senate majority leader.
5. Copies of the signed joint resolution, with an appropriate presidential letter, are to be forwarded to members of the cabinet, members of Congress and heads of other government agencies. This is to be completed within seven days of signing the joint resolution.
6. The overall agreement is to be determined by the speaker, or his designee, and the Senate majority leader. Possible items:
  - a. All congressional action completed and the president's signature affixed on or by Jan. 2, 1999.
  - b. Bipartisan. Any agreement in the House or Senate with reference to the proceedings shall be inoperative if the president, vice president and Democratic congressional leaders fail to publicly and actively support the joint resolution. Support is to be demonstrated by the president, vice president and Democratic leadership in House and Senate, prior to and throughout consideration of the joint resolution. Republican leaders also agree to publicly and actively support it.
  - c. The speaker, or his designee, and the majority leader shall outline procedure, rules, time and any and all other matters pertaining to debate and disposition of the joint resolution, and could, if appropriate, include provisions relating to the president's legal obligations upon leaving office.
  7. Penalties. Any penalty imposed

must be in accordance with the constitution and could require the voluntary agreement by the president to overcome the prohibition against bills of attainder.

Summary

These are my ideas. They are offered in good faith. I have consulted with no one.

They may not be worthy of a second thought, but I believe the suggestions could lead to a fairly broad bipartisan result. There is scarcely anyone who believes that the required 67 senators would vote to convict the president on any of the four articles of impeachment approved by the House Judiciary Committee, notwithstanding what the full House might do.

I hope these suggestions will be seen as a blending of responsibility and justice, which will permit an expeditious disposition of the entire matter before the new 106th Congress begins work in January 1999.

It is also my hope that pursuing the above suggested outline, or a modified version thereof, would demonstrate to the vast majority of Americans that Republican congressional leaders will fulfill their constitutional responsibilities, clear the decks and move forward when the 106th Congress convenes on Jan. 6, 1999.

I cannot imagine a better way for Republicans to start the new year than by taking charge, and producing just results, at this historic moment. It is time for a tough but responsible conclusion. Maybe these ideas will be a starting point for a bipartisan ending.

The writer, the former Senate majority leader, was the Republican candidate for president in 1996. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## The Political Process Is Working Just as the Founders Intended

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — When it was suggested here a few weeks ago that the impeachment process, then about to begin in the House Judiciary Committee, could be an instructive experience for the country, many readers responded incredulously. But despite many obstacles, that process has begun to work. We have had a healthy debate about the constitutional standard for removing a president from office, and we are now having an equally important discussion about the role of public opinion in a republic.

The national conversation has not been all that it might have been, in part because the television networks, in flagrant disregard of their public interest obligations, refused to interrupt their entertainment schedules to carry the House Judiciary Committee debate.

That debate was more nakedly partisan than it was during Watergate, which was no surprise. Judiciary is, as noted here previously, the most ideologically polarized committee in the House, dominated by conservative Republicans who joined in order to fashion social-issue amendments to the constitution and by liberal

Democrats — almost half of them from three Northeastern states — who signed up in order to thwart those very amendments.

With the single exception of Representative Lindsey Graham of South Carolina, who broke ranks with his fellow Republicans to oppose one of the perjury counts, party lines held firm on all the final votes.

No one demonstrated the statesmanship that compelled almost half the Republicans on Judiciary to vote to impeach Richard Nixon.

And no one yet has done what the late Barbara Jordan did — in lifting the tone of the debate to the level such issues deserve. The oratory so far has been pedestrian.

Notwithstanding all of this, for those who were watching, listening or reading, the Judiciary Committee debate settled two important points.

First, it banished such irrelevancies as the cost and duration of the investigation of the independent counsel, Kenneth Starr, and the motives that impelled Mr. Starr to pursue the case. The "war room" tactics of James Carville and some

White House aides in attempting to make Mr. Starr the issue got deservedly short shrift in committee debates.

Members of both parties focused on the proper question, whether the president's actions are compatible with his constitutional duty to see that the laws "are faithfully executed."

The consensus — and I use that word advisedly — is that they are not. Democrats, in opposing impeachment, concede in their censure resolution that this is a president who has "violated the trust of the American people, lessened their esteem for the office of president and dishonored the office which they have entrusted to him." Republicans go further and say he lied in sworn testimony on multiple occasions.

Honorable men and women can and do differ on whether

these actions meet the constitutional standard for impeachment. The public — which judges him guilty of the crimes of which he now stands accused — says they do not.

A Gallup poll released Dec. 10 by CNN and USA Today found that majorities of the public believed the charges in all four of the counts to be true but opposed impeachment on any of them.

The television networks, in flagrant disregard of their public interest obligations, refused to carry the House Judiciary Committee debate.

On the charge of perjury before the Starr grand jury, for example, 71 percent said it was true, but 57 percent said it was not serious enough to justify impeachment.

So now we will have a second useful debate — about the nature of our system of representative government, the deference elected officials owe to the opinion of their constituents and the latitude they should enjoy to substitute their own views for those of the voters on a matter of huge public significance.

This too is well worth considering. The whole system of representative government has been under challenge. Congress has suffered from persistent voter disapproval, even as individual members have won re-election year after year. In half the states, where the initiative process is available, voters increasingly have chosen to bypass the legislature and enact laws themselves.

The Founders deliberately put the impeachment process in the hands of a political branch, Congress, knowing that its members would be held accountable for their decisions at the next election. That is certainly the case now: 80 Republican members of the House, including most of the uncommitted who hold the president's fate in their hands, represent districts that voted for Mr. Clinton in 1996.

Those men and women will undoubtedly weigh the political consequences as they consult their consciences on the impeachment vote. And that too is exactly as it should be — not government by public opinion poll but by officials accountable to the voters.

The Washington Post.

## Only Major Structural Reforms Will Lift East Asia Out of Crisis

By Steven J. Green

SINGAPORE — In less than 90 days, many of East Asia's financial markets have made an impressive comeback. People have put away their pessimism and almost embraced optimism.

The benchmark Singapore Straits Times stock index is nearly 60 percent above September levels. Almost all the other regional markets have turned up sharply, some as much as 70 percent.

Does this mean we have reached the bottom and are on the way out of the crisis? Should we just wait, and get ready to ride the wave back up for another decade of the "Asian miracle?"

I do not think so. The way out of the current crisis is first to realize that we are still in one. The long-term fundamental problems of East Asian economies and markets are not over. Remember that the Straits Times stock index sank to the 1,100 level in January, rebounded to go past 1,600 points by March, before plummeting to the 800 level by September. Other regional bourses followed a similar pattern. This volatility will probably continue for some time to come.

There has been no fundamental change in Asia to justify a sustained rally in the financial markets, much less to sustain economic growth in the years ahead. The volatility of the past year is a reflection of the movement of "short-term" money coming in and out of very thin markets, taking advantage of short-term technical movements. It does not take much to move the markets in this region.

In September, the total capitalization of the combined stock markets of the countries belonging to the Association of South East Asian Nations was approximately 300 billion, less than the market value of a single

large blue chip stock on the New York Stock Exchange. The fundamental economic prospects of the region should not be judged based simply on the most recent market fluctuations. If nothing else, we should have learned over the year the crisis hit, there was an estimated net private capital outflow of \$12 billion from the same countries. This represents a dramatic reversal in net private capital flow of over \$100 billion in one year. It is the cause of the massive credit

crunch in the region today.

Although official capital flows primarily in the form of IMF, World Bank and Asian Development Bank funds, rose to \$27 billion in 1997, they hardly made up for the withdrawal of capital by the private sector. It looks as though the situation in 1998 will be just as bad as in 1997, with private capital continuing to flow out of, not into, these countries.

How can East Asia get private capital to return? It will not be easy. While investors are reputed to have short memories, the bankers who have lost billions in Asia over the past year are not going to forget the lessons of this crisis any time soon. American bankers with whom I have spoken in recent days continue to tell me that the leading market for the region has essentially stopped. Virtually no new money is coming in. Even if, and when, the U.S. banks eventually lend again, the risk premiums are likely to be prohibitively high, so that few can afford to borrow. By comparison, Japanese and European banks have taken even larger hits in the region. Not only have they stopped lending, most are

reducing personnel, and some are even closing up shop in the region.

As for direct equity investments, many American companies are looking for opportunities in the region. But most are still window shopping, not buying. Investors — both creditors and equity investors — cannot deal with the level of uncertainty that now exists in most of East Asian economies.

Apart from the political uncertainty in some countries, investors still find that, without greater transparency, proper bankruptcy laws, and an honest and effective judicial system, they have no firm legal and financial architecture to rely on. A lesson learned from the East

Asian crisis is that better due diligence will need to be done in the future. In the absence of fundamental changes, only short-term trading capital will come looking for bargains.

Yet there is still great growth potential and a huge market in Asia. When the region gets its house in order, it will be able to retrain the money needed to return to long-term economic expansion based on a new, more secure foundation.

The writer, U.S. ambassador to Singapore, was chairman of Astrum International Corp. This comment was adapted from a recent speech to the Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Investors still find that, without greater transparency, proper bankruptcy laws, and an effective judicial system, they have no firm architecture to rely on.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1898: Bryan's Dissent

PARIS — [The Herald says in an Editorial:] Mr. Bryan has further qualified for the title of a "black number" by issuing a manifesto. He declares that "a nation cannot exist which is half free and half vassal." As directed against the United States policy of expansion, this new epigram is as meaningless as was that which won for him the Democratic nomination two years ago. "Once bitten, twice shy"; and what likelihood is there of the American public being caught a second time by Mr. Bryan's phrases.

### 1923: Radio Record

NICE — The record in the transmission of radio messages on a short-wave length was beaten over the distance of more than 3,000 miles separating two amateur sets, the one at Nice and the other in America at Hartford,

### 1948: Reds in Peiping

NANKING — Communist forces entered Peiping today [Dec. 15], a message to the Nanking Commercial Bank reported. Another message to Peiping said the Communists had captured General Fu Tso-yi. Nationalist commander in North China, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was pressing for the formation of a new Chinese Cabinet containing men known to be strongly in favor of making peace with the Communists.

## Herald Tribune

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OPINION/LETTERS

# An Epidemic of Sanctions? It's Sheer Nonsense

By Jesse Helms

WASHINGTON — In the past year, a handful of Washington business lobbyists have waged a blistering campaign to persuade the world that Congress has been engaged in a spasm of sanctions proliferation. Reliance on unilateral sanctions, these lobbyists warn us, is a disturbing new epidemic.

Their campaign has sparked dozens of news articles and editorials decrying the "sanctions frenzy" and castigating Congress's "voracious appetite" for sanctions.

Normally responsible journalists parrot statistics — conveniently furnished by these business lobbyists — alleging that in the last few years the United States has placed anywhere from one-half to two-thirds of the world's population under the yoke of economic sanctions.

This is sheer nonsense. The statistics peddled by the lobbyists are grossly inflated and intentionally misleading. Half of the world is not living under American sanctions — nowhere near it. There is no epidemic. Congress has been cautious and circumspect, passing just a handful of carefully targeted sanctions laws.

One statistic is by now conventional wisdom: In just four years the United States has imposed sanctions 61 times, burdening 2.3 billion people (42 percent of the world). That would be pretty awful, save for one thing — it is not true. These figures have been circulated by the anti-sanctions business group USA Engage, based on a study by the National Association of Manufacturers, or NAM. They are a fabrication.

At my request, the Congressional Research Service evaluated the association's claim that from 1993 through 1996, "61 U.S. laws and executive actions were enacted authorizing unilateral sanctions for foreign policy purposes." The congressional agency reported that it "could not defensively" justify the number.

How did the manufacturers' group come up with 61 sanctions? The study alleges that 20 laws were passed by Congress and 41 were imposed by presidential action. This is a gross distortion. Nearly three-quarters of the congressional measures were not

sanctions at all but expeditions, limitations or restrictions on U.S. foreign aid.

One measure placed conditions on assistance to the Palestine Liberation Organization. Another barred aid for military or police training to Haitians involved in drug trafficking or human rights abuses. One "sanction" blocked assistance to countries knowingly harboring fugitives wanted by the international war crimes tribunals for Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia. Still another prohibited Defense Department aid to countries supporting terrorists.

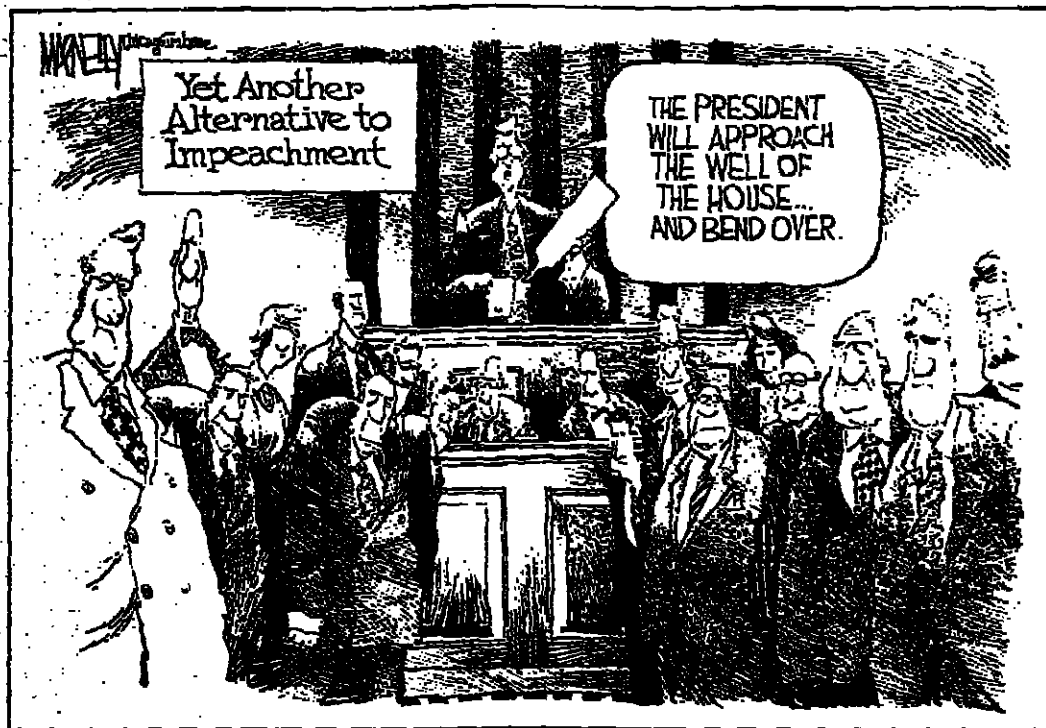
And what about those 41 "sanctions" imposed by the executive branch? Five are not unilateral, but rather represent U.S. compliance with UN Security Council sanctions — multilateral, by definition. In seven cases, the manufacturers' study counts the same sanction repeatedly, identifying it each time as a separate sanction.

For example, the measure declaring Sudan a terrorist state is counted five times. The trade group lists two cases when no sanction was ever imposed, including a November 1994 executive order that even the study concedes in fine print "did not impose any specific new sanctions on any countries."

Eight cases represent mere restrictions on U.S. foreign aid. Five are limited bans affecting only military exports to Zaire, Nigeria, Sudan, Haiti and Angola. Thirteen affect only a specific foreign company or person — not an entire country, not an entire industry, but one specific entity — for example, banning imports from Qinghai Hide & Garment Factory in China for its use of prison slave labor or seizing the assets of individual Colombian drug traffickers.

These actions are obviously not what most people think of as "sanctions." They think of broad trade bans affecting whole countries, entire industries, vast populations or access to large markets — not of blocking imports from a single prison factory in China, seizing the assets of drug barons or halting the sale of lethal weapons to terrorist states.

The claim that 42 percent of the world's population has been affected is also bogus. The study lists the entire population of the former Zaire as being under U.S.



sanctions because the United States barred sales of defense items to the government. The same goes for China, Nigeria, Mauritania and Pakistan, where the Congressional Research Service notes that such highly targeted actions "put the entire populations of these countries into NAM's calculation, even though most people..."

What is the reality? Between 1993 and 1996, Congress passed and the president signed a total of five new sanctions laws: the Nuclear Proliferation Prevention Act of 1994, the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act of 1996, the Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996, the Iran-Libya Sanctions Act of 1996 and the Free Burma Work but insist that sanctions are

good only if they defend business interests, not national interests. According to the lobbyists, the United States should be hamstringing when a government proliferates weapons of mass destruction, commits genocide, tortures its people or supports terrorists. But if that same government floods the American market with cheap TV sets, America should throw the book at it.

But the business lobbyists cannot say that, so they attempt to confuse the issue with cooked-up data and claims of an epidemic.

The writer, the senior senator from North Carolina, is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. This article is adapted by The New York Times from a longer version in Foreign Affairs.

# The Brouhaha About Y2K: It's Getting 2B 2Much4 Me

By Andy Borowitz

NEW YORK — We have been so preoccupied with the Year 2000 Problem that we have all but ignored the Year 1999 Problem — at our peril, experts say. Simply put, the Year 1999 Problem is this: In 1999, we will

The resurgence of this song will bring with it another, equally serious problem, experts warn — a resurgence of jokes in the form of "the Something Formerly Known as Something," making late-night comedy monologues unsafe for the balance of the year.

Finally, the Year 1999 Problem will manifest itself in alphanumeric overload: because of the endless use of Y2K as shorthand for the Year 2000, every other serious worldwide problem will be given a cute abbreviation.

Global warming will be called 2HOT4U. Saddam Hussein will be TROUBLE24-7, and asteroids plummeting toward the Earth will be Q-NO-G-NOOO-AJIII-EEEE. It would be tempting to stick our heads in the sand and say that the Year 1999 Problem will not affect us, but experts warn against such complacency. Here is just one of the "doomsday scenarios" these authorities have described to rouse us to action:

Time: Jan. 1, 1999. Place: A local television news studio. Two anchors, BEN and JAN, trade quips.

BEN: So, Jan, I heard you partied like it was 1999 last night.

JAN: I'll say — and I'm afraid I enjoyed myself a little more than I should.

BEN: Oh, the old 2MUCH4U problem!

JAN: Well, moving on to tomorrow's forecast, here's the Weatherman Formerly Known as Ryan Larsen. How's the millennium treating you, Ryan?

RYAN: Well, this week it's going to be snowing like it's 1999....

Given such gloomy predictions, one might ask, who is looking forward to 1999? Perhaps no one.

But there may be a silver lining in all of this. True, 1999 will be a miserable year for magazines, newspapers, books, radio and television. But on Jan. 1, 2000, computers will fail to recognize the number 2000, putting a stranglehold on global communication. And not a moment too soon.

The writer co-produced the movie "Pleasantville." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## MEANWHILE

experience a sudden, frightening surge in the number of articles printed about the Year 2000 Problem. Some of these articles will suggest that computers will fail to recognize the number 2000, putting a stranglehold on global communication.

Other articles will assert that computers will in fact recognize the number 2000, as they deal with numbers all day and have a pretty good idea what they look like.

All of these articles, however, will have one thing in common: They will be very boring. Unless we can find a way to make the Year 2000 Problem a much more interesting topic, the authorities fear, 1999 threatens to be the most annoying year ever.

Even if that problem is somehow fixed — and let us all hope that it will be — there is ample evidence to suggest that 1999 will still be an unspeakable endurance test. While many have expressed concern that the year 2000 will bring with it a deluge of tedious millennium-themed books, records and calendars, experts have now moved up that timetable: The year 2000 is when those items will be remastered.

In 1999, it will be impossible to enter a bookstore without being assaulted by jacket copy that reads, "Four members of the Yale Class of 1975 — a dreamer, a cynic, a saint and a sinner — find their paths crossing once again... on the brink of the millennium..."

While it is possible to avoid reading — and most Americans do — experts are concerned about another, more intractable problem for which there is no known solution: the expected upswing in use of the song "Party Like It's 1999," by the artist formerly known as Prince. The once catchy dance track will become unbearably ubiquitous, and will inevitably be co-opted by do-gooder types to lame effect. ("Come and party like it's 1999 — for world literacy!")

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### A Bad Column?

In response to "Hillary Rodham Clinton Is Too Valuable for Americans to Lose" (Opinion, Dec. 11):

Every columnist should be allowed a bad column once a year, and Flora Lewis had hers with the column about the canonization of a living saint, Hillary of Arkansas. The only thing worse than the fawning, whining, flack-in-residence tone of the article was the headline.

Mrs. Clinton made a devil's bargain long ago, and she has

not reaped the profit she sought. America was O.K. before she moved to Washington; it will get along fine after we've "lost" her.

DAVID H. MAMAUX,  
Hamburg.

### Don't 'Sell' Presidency

This notion of President Clinton being "willing" to accept fines instead of facing impeachment reeks in my nostrils. To me and many other Americans, the thought of putting the presidency up for sale is an outrage. This pitiful man has shown no remorse

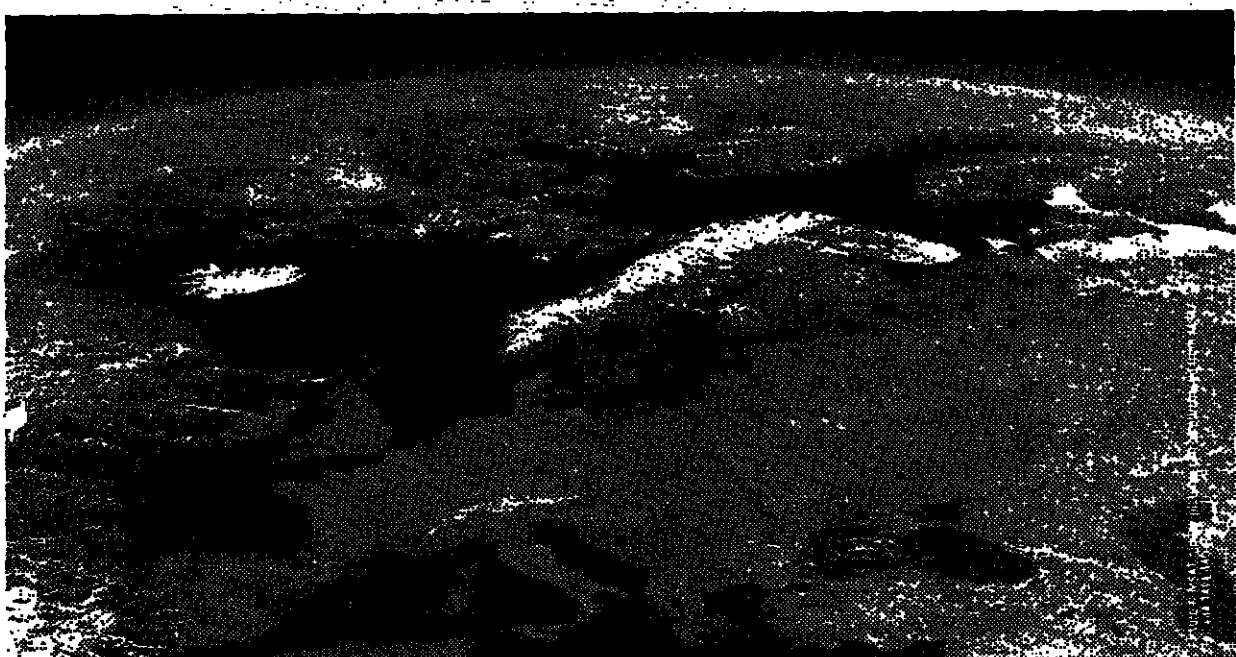
for his acts (other than that which he thinks will get him some mileage in the anti-impeachment effort).

I certainly hope that Congress will not even entertain the idea of selling the presidency back to Bill Clinton.

BOB ELLIS,  
Rapid City, South Dakota.

Representative Henry Hyde should be put in charge of Amtrak: He certainly knows how to run a railroad.

FRED FREDERICKS,  
Hong Kong.



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VIEWPOINT

Freunde am Fahren

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This month, the Republic of Kazakhstan proudly celebrates our seventh anniversary and our achievements as an independent

nation. Seven years ago virtually all enterprises were owned by the state and the centralized economy was directed from Moscow. While the rapid conversion to a free market economy has not been without difficulty, the results have been impressive.

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## INTERNATIONAL

## Angola's Civil War Is Escalating Rapidly, UN Concedes

By Lynne Duke  
Washington Post Service

LUANDA, Angola — On a day when a government plane was shot down, a key central town was reported to be under intense rebel shelling and air evacuations of refugees were being described in terms reminiscent of Saigon in 1975, the overseer of Angola's peace process acknowledged that the country has returned to war.

"There is a war," the United Nations secretary-general, Kofi Annan, said this week in New York. Noting the continuing bloodshed in this southwest African nation, Mr. Annan wondered

aloud whether the UN's efforts to foster peace had come to an unsuccessful end. Speaking of the Security Council, he said that it "soon will be obliged to decide whether the UN has a role to play or not."

His grim assessment was made after months of escalating fighting between the Angolan government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, which is known as UNITA. The two have been at war for most of the last 23 years, initially as Cold War proxies of Moscow and Washington. Their slide into all-out war began this month when government forces apparently launched an assault on UNITA strong-

holds in the central highlands.

The two sides signed a much-vaunted peace accord in 1994, but UNITA violated its terms by rearming its forces and retaking territory it had ceded to government control. The rebel group financed its operations by mining and illicit marketing of diamonds, despite several international trade and arms embargoes, according to a report on Angola's diamond trade made public Monday by a research group, Global Witness, which is based in London.

A diplomat close to the peace process said that the current fighting proved the futility of a reconciliation effort in which the UN, the United States, Por-

tugal and Russia — the shepherds of the peace process — too often looked the other way and accepted UNITA's talk of peace even as the rebels were unmistakably preparing for war.

"We all knew it was wrong," the diplomat said. "We all knew that arms were coming in and nobody tried to stop it."

As a result, UNITA's leader, Jonas Savimbi, is demonstrating once again that if he cannot rule Angola, he can certainly make it difficult for anyone else to govern the country effectively. "He's got ambition, he's got ego, he's got money, and he's got arms," a U.S. official said last week. "Can the

government take out UNITA? They have been unable to do so."

But few analysts say UNITA is capable of toppling the government.

UNITA and the governing party, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, which is known as the MPLA, have been bitter rivals since before the country won independence from Portugal in 1975. When fighting broke out almost immediately after independence, the Soviet Union and Cuba backed the then-Marxist MPLA, while the United States and South Africa supported Mr. Savimbi as a bulwark against Soviet expansion in Africa.

After 16 years of fighting that claimed between 150,000 and 300,000 lives, tortuous peace negotiations and the MPLA's gradual abandonment of Marxism brought peace in 1991. It lasted long enough for national elections to be held the following year. But after he failed to win the presidency, Mr. Savimbi disputed the results and returned UNITA to the battlefield.

By the time the 1994 Lusaka peace accord halted Angola's war once again, at least 500,000 more people were dead, more than a million were homeless and the country was virtually ruined.

Now the cycle appears to be repeating itself. About 400,000 people have been forced from their homes by fighting since the beginning of the year, said Maria Flynn of the World Food Program here. More land mines have been laid throughout the zones of conflict in what was already one of the world's most heavily mined countries.

Although its 90,000-member army is stretched thin by troop commitments to buttress governments in Democratic Republic of Congo and the Congo Republic, Angola launched its anti-UNITA offensive on Dec. 4 by attempting to encircle and strike UNITA strongholds in the central highland towns of Bailundo and Andulo, about 355 kilometers (220 miles) southeast of the capital.

In response, UNITA counterattacked throughout Huambo and Bie Provinces, its strongholds, using heavy artillery and anti-aircraft missiles. State radio reported Monday that UNITA had taken four towns in Huambo and four in Bie since Dec. 4.

UNITA's resistance proved so stiff that some Angolan troops in Democratic Republic of Congo were pulled back home.

General Joao de Matos, the armed forces chief of staff, was quoted Monday in the main daily newspaper here, O Jornal de Angola, as saying that UNITA is as well armed now as it ever was.

Near Kuito, the provincial capital of Bie, UNITA apparently downed a government transport plane carrying supplies to Kuito on Monday, state radio said.

## BRIEFLY

## 45 Kabila Allies Said to Be Slain

KIGALI, Rwanda — Congo rebels fighting to topple President Laurent Kabila said Tuesday that 45 Zairean soldiers, including two senior officers, had been killed in fighting around Kabalo, about 1,200 miles southeast of Kinshasa.

The rebels said they had destroyed tanks and artillery pieces and captured a gunner from a Zairean helicopter they shot down over the weekend.

They also restated their intention to attend a meeting of heads of state of the Organization of African Unity in Burkina Faso on Thursday that will discuss the civil war and seek agreement on a cease-fire.

The ambassador of the Democratic Republic of the Congo said Tuesday in Nairobi that Kinshasa was ready to sign a truce if it contained a timetable for the withdrawal of all foreign forces. (Reuters)

## 2,557 Forced Off Caribbean Cruise

MIAMI — All 2,557 passengers were safely evacuated from the cruise ship Monarch of the Seas on Tuesday after it hit some underwater rocks as it was leaving Philipsburg, St. Martin, in the Virgin Islands.

Royal Caribbean Cruises Ltd., which owns the ship, said it had taken on water in 3 of 18 compartments. The cruise ship left San Juan, Puerto Rico, on Sunday for a seven-day cruise.

The captain sailed to Great Bay outside Philipsburg, where the ship was landed on sand in shallow water. Passengers, who had been given life jackets, were taken ashore on local boats. No injuries have been reported. (Reuters)

## Diplomat to Form Cabinet in Algeria

ALGIERS — President Liamine Zeroual appointed a career diplomat, Ismail Hamandi, as prime minister on Tuesday, replacing Ahmed Ouahyia who resigned on Monday, a presidential statement said.

The daily Al Khabar said Mr. Hamandi, 68, would retain most cabinet members, replacing only the interior, communication and justice ministers. (Reuters)

## Iran Attributes Killings To a Foreign 'Network'

Agence France-Press

TEHRAN — Iranian officials blamed an unspecified foreign network on Tuesday for the murders of authors slain in a suspicious killing spree and said a number of suspects had been arrested.

At the same time, about 5,000 people attended the funeral Tuesday of one of the victims, the poet Majid Mokhtari.

Mr. Mokhtari's coffin, covered in red flowers, was carried through the crowds of relatives, friends, artists and writers that joined the funeral procession in the capital.

Crowds gathered outside Al Nahi Mosque near Tehran University, where a memorial service was held before Mr. Mokhtari's body was taken for burial to Mehrshahr, near the town of Karaj, west of Tehran.

The family of Mohammed Jafar Pouyandeh, a writer and translator who was found slain last week in similar circumstances, was among the mourners.

Mr. Mokhtari and Mr. Pouyandeh were among three secular writers who battled for freedom of expression under the Islamic regime. They were confirmed to have been murdered, while the third author who had been abducted, Majid Sharif, died of a heart attack, according to the coroner's report.

"The murder network is located abroad," a judiciary spokesman, Fotowat Nassiri Savadkuhi, told the official Iranian press agency, IRNA.

He also said on state television Monday that security forces had arrested a number of people in connection with the murders. He said the suspects also were implicated in the slaying in August of the former chief of a former prison director, Assadollah Lajevardi. That attack was claimed by the main Iranian armed opposition group, the People's Mujahidin, which is based in Iraq.

"More arrests will follow and the public will be informed soon," Mr. Savadkuhi said. He did not say how many suspects had been arrested or when the arrests had occurred.

According to Iranian newspapers, Mr. Pouyandeh and Mr. Mokhtari had planned along with others to form a writers' association. But the authors were recently summoned to the Justice Ministry and informed their venture was illegal.

In his first public comments on the killings, President Mohammad Khatami blamed "enemy plots."

"These murders are complementing other plots against Iran by the great arrogance," he said Monday, employing a term used to describe the United States.



The coffin of the poet Majid Mokhtari being carried in a funeral procession Tuesday in Tehran.

## Bogota and Rebels Agree to Peace Talks

Reuters

BOGOTA — Colombian government officials and Marxist guerrilla leaders have agreed to begin peace talks Jan. 7, breaking a five-week deadlock over ground rules for the negotiations.

They will be the first peace talks in six years in the long-running civil conflict, which has killed more than 35,000 people in the past 10 years.

"We have passed from procedures to actions," Victor Ricardo, the government commissioner for peace, said. He made the announcement in San Vicente del Caguán after a four-hour meeting at an undisclosed jungle camp Monday.

Mr. Ricardo said President Andres Pastrana, who took office in August saying that peace was his top priority, and Manuel (Sureshot) Marulanda, commander of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, would begin the talks in person.

Negotiations are to start in San Vicente, the largest town in the southeastern region that the government wants to clear of troops as a condition for talks.

The demilitarization there had been due to be complete last month, but the government left about 130 conscripts in the barracks, saying they could not be moved for logistical reasons. The revolutionary force, the major rebel group here, has argued that its negotiators would be at risk if all soldiers were not pulled out.

Mr. Pastrana said recently he would not extend the overall demilitarization of the 16,000-square-mile (41,500-square-kilometer) region past Feb. 7. But analysts say it will be impossible to make any real headway by that deadline.

Persons close to the revolutionary forces said the guerrillas would try to delay negotiations to drag out the troop pullout for up to four years. Critics of demilitarization have said they feared that the rebels would use the troop-free zone as a base for arms- and drug-smuggling operations.

The rebels are demanding sweeping agrarian reform, an end to unrestricted free-market policies and fairer wealth distribution.

## BOOKS

## AMSTERDAM

By Ian McEwan. 193 pages.  
\$21. Nan A. Talese/Doubleday.

Reviewed by  
Michiko Kakutani

IAN MCEWAN'S "Amsterdam," which won the Booker Prize in Britain this autumn, is a dark tour de force, a morality fable, disguised as a psychological thriller.

A chilling little horror story, easily read in one enjoyable gulp, "Amsterdam" is by no means McEwan's finest work. It is less ambitious than "Enduring Love" (1998) and "Black Dogs" (1992), and less resonant than "The Innocent," his 1990 masterpiece of Cold War suspense. One can only hope that this small, perfectly fashioned novel novella, really — will send readers back to the rest of the talented McEwan's oeuvre.

Like so many of the author's stories, "Amsterdam" concerns the sudden intrusion of violent, perverse events into his characters' mundane lives, events that cruelly expose the psychological fault lines running beneath the

humdrum surface of their world. In "The Comfort of Strangers," a pair of middle-class tourists fall prey to a Machiavellian sadist during a trip to Venice. In "The Cement Garden," a group of children are orphaned and bury their mother in the basement. And in "The Child in Time," a man's 3-year-old daughter is kidnapped during a trip to the supermarket.

In the case of "Amsterdam," two old friends — one a famous composer named Clive, the other a mercenary newspaper editor named Vernon — enter into a strange euthanasia pact that will determine both their fates and send shock waves through their privileged world. Now in their middle years, Clive Linley and Vernon Halliday have both achieved prosperity and influence. How lucky they were, Clive thinks, to have been "hurtled in the postwar settlement with the state's own milk and juice, and then sustained by their parents' tentative, innocent prosperity, to come of age in full employment, new universities, bright paperback books,

the Augustan age of rock and roll, affordable ideals."

Clive, who regards himself as a Vaughan Williams's heir, has been commissioned by the government to write a Millennium Symphony; in his more optimistic moments, he dares to think of himself as a genius, an artist worthy of comparison to Shakespeare.

Vernon, who has become editor of a tabloid paper by default, is decidedly less confident: There are moments, alone in his office, when he wonders whether he even exists. All the exchanges in which "he had decided, prioritized, delegated, chosen or offered an opinion" made him feel he was "infinitely diluted; he was simply the sum of all the people who had listened to him, and when he was alone, he was nothing at all."

Back in their impoverished, bohemian youth, Clive and Vernon had been lovers of a "restaurant critic, gorgeous wit and photographer" named Molly, a daring, glamorous woman who also had an affair with Julian Garmon, a conservative, xenophobic who would go on to become Britain's foreign secretary.

Molly would eventually marry a rich, stuffy publisher named George Lane, who detests (and is unanimously detested by) her former lovers. When illness leaves Molly delirious and incompetent, George seizes control of her life, forbidding her old friends to visit her sickbed.

In the aftermath of her funeral, Clive and Vernon not only commiserate over her death but also make a pact with each other to avoid ever suffering such an undignified end: Should one of them become as sick and incoherent as Molly, the other will help him finish things off.

New York Times Service

## BEST SELLERS

The New York Times  
This list is based on more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on the list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION		Last Week	Wk. on List
1	A MAN IN FULL, by Tom Wolfe	1	4
2	THE SIMPLE LIFE, by David Baldacci	7	2
3	MIRACLES IN THE NIGHT, by Danielle Steel	3	4
4	WHEN THE BELL RINGS, by James Patterson	3	5
5	BAG OF BONES, by Stephen King	4	10
6	ALL THROUGH THE NIGHT, by May Higgins	5	7
7	RAINBOW SIX, by Tom Clancy	5	7
8	THE BIBLE, by Barbara Kingsolver	8	17
9	THE ANGRY MAN, by Steve Rice	9	7
10	THE PATH OF DIABOLUS, by Robert Jordan	10	6
11	MEMOIRS OF A GENTLEMAN, by Arthur Golden	11	55
12	TODAY I FEEL SILLY & OTHER MILD THOUGHTS, by James Lee Curry	12	6
13	THE LUCKY, by Richard Price	13	7
14	NIGHT WHISPERS, by Judith McNaught	14	7
15	WELCOME TO THE WORLD, BABY GIRL, by Fannie Flagg	15	10
NONFICTION			
1	TUESDAY'S MORNING, by Michelle Obama	1	35
2	THE GUINNESS BOOK OF RECORDS 1999	2	1
3	SOMETHING MORE, by Sarah Ban Breathnach	3	28
4	ONE DAY MY SOUL JUST OPENED UP, by Nyla Vazquez	4	3

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## INTERNATIONAL

## Rejecting U.S. Proposal, India Says It Will Keep Nuclear Arms Program

By Kenneth J. Cooper  
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee on Tuesday rejected three voluntary restraints on strategic weapons systems proposed by the United States, declaring that his coalition government will maintain the development of nuclear weapons, continue development of ballistic missiles and reserve the right to produce more bomb-grade material.

Mr. Vajpayee responded more favorably to two other restraints that the United States has urged in parallel talks with India and Pakistan since the regional rivals conducted tit-for-tat nuclear tests in May. The prime minister repeated his promise, first made at the United Nations three months ago, that India would embrace a global ban on nuclear tests before next September and

also announced that his government was already moving to tighten controls to prevent the export of technologies that could be used to make weapons of mass destruction.

Never before had Mr. Vajpayee stated in public that India has already deployed nuclear weapons, which his government has repeatedly said would not be used for a first strike.

"Our decision is to maintain the deployment of a deterrent which is both minimum and credible" and "ensures survivability and the capacity of an adequate response" in the event of a nuclear attack, the prime minister said.

A senior Indian official said that by "deployment," Mr. Vajpayee had not meant a level of military preparedness to respond to a nuclear attack within minutes, such as the United States maintains. With India's short-range Prithvi, a battlefield missile ready for nuclear

duty, dispersed in ordnance depots under civilian control, the official suggested it would take days for India to ready a nuclear missile attack — surely long enough for Pakistan to detect preparations and initiate diplomatic exchanges.

Mr. Vajpayee's speech to Parliament was prompted by domestic criticism that his government had not disclosed India's position in talks between Foreign Minister Jaswant Singh and the U.S. deputy secretary of state, Strobe Talbot, but his statement of nuclear policy may find a more attentive audience abroad.

With lawmakers in India absorbed in fights over opening the insurance market to foreign investment and reserving a third of legislative seats for women, reaction in the less-than-packed lower house was subdued and rose to desk-thumping only twice — when Mr. Vajpayee asserted his government "will not

accept any restraints" on missile development and when he concluded.

In his separate talks with India and neighboring Pakistan, Mr. Talbot has pressed the regional rivals to "disavow nuclear weapons," limit the development of ballistic missiles and immediately stop producing fissile material for nuclear bombs.

While both countries have announced a voluntary moratorium on further tests, Mr. Talbot has urged each to sign and ratify the global Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, which Mr. Vajpayee and Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif of Pakistan have expressed a willingness to do. Both India and Pakistan have also been generally receptive to another proposal that they adopt internationally accepted controls to block export of technologies related to nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, according to a U.S. official involved in those discussions.

Mr. Vajpayee indicated he was asserting India's sovereign rights in rejecting the U.S.-proposed restraints on deployment, missile development and production of bomb-making material.

His government regards such strategic defense decisions as "not subjects for negotiations" and would not discuss with other nations how many nuclear weapons and what delivery systems would amount to the credible minimum deterrent India seeks, he said.

"India will define its own requirements for its nuclear deterrent on its own assessment of the security environment," he said, adding that a recently established National Security Council would help formulate nuclear doctrine.

The Defense Ministry, which controls the depots where the Prithvis are stored, is run by civilian bureaucrats and would transfer the missiles to the military only upon orders from elected political lead-

ers, the senior Indian official said.

A redesign has been ordered of India's other ballistic missile, the Agni, to extend its intermediate range. Mr. Vajpayee said that flight testing of "an enhanced-range Agni" would proceed and that his government "remains unequivocally opposed to any suggestions that seek to place India at a technological disadvantage."

The prime minister repeated that India was willing to join international negotiations on a Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty, but would not agree to cease producing bomb-grade material until a "nondiscriminatory" treaty has been finalized.

"It was suggested to us that we might examine announcing a moratorium on fissile material production," Mr. Vajpayee said. "We have conveyed that it is not possible to take such steps at this stage."

## UN Chief Rejects U.S. Stance on Iraq

Demand for Saddam's Overthrow Goes Too Far, Annan Says

By Barbara Crossette  
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Secretary-General Kofi Annan has distanced himself from the Clinton administration's policy on Iraq, saying American calls for the overthrow of President Saddam Hussein go beyond a Security Council resolution on what is demanded of Iraq and run contrary to the opinion of other UN members.

"The council resolution doesn't talk about getting rid of the leadership," Mr. Annan said Monday, referring to the 1991 cease-fire agreement that laid down the conditions for lifting sanctions imposed on Iraq after its invasion of Kuwait in August 1990.

In recent speeches, most clearly in one last week by the U.S. national security adviser, Sandy Berger, Clinton administration officials have offered the Iraqis a quick end to sanctions in return for a change in their leadership.

Mr. Annan's remarks about differences with the United States were made against a backdrop of worsening relations between the United States and the United Nations. Issues include Washington's refusal to pay more than \$1 billion in overdue UN assessments and the administration's efforts to enhance the role of NATO while paying what diplomats here see as only lip service to the importance of the UN to American policies.

On Friday Mr. Annan met with four

influential members of Congress and was left with the impression, he said, that a new House and Senate would have to take up outstanding issues anew next year, and that there was no progress in sight.

The secretary-general said Monday the UN Security Council had identified ways to lift sanctions. Once Richard Butler, the chief arms inspector, decides that Iraq has met the disarmament qualifications laid down in the critical 1991 resolution, he said, there should be no excuses for keeping sanctions — in particular, an oil embargo — in place.

The United States has said it will argue against lifting the embargo until Saddam Hussein also meets other demands, including accounting for Kuwaiti prisoners and improving Iraq's human rights record.

"Let's assume that tomorrow, or six months from now, Butler were to say, 'We've disarmed, we're moving on to monitoring,'" Mr. Annan said. "The council will have to act, and then it creates a very serious situation. What will the U.S. do with its veto? What will the other 14 members do? And how does the world react?"

At a news conference earlier in the day, Mr. Annan said that "there are areas where Washington's policies diverge from that of the UN." He added: "I think one case in point is that of Iraq, where the council has made it clear that we should disarm Iraq. And the moment we get the indication from the inspectors, from Butler, that Iraq has been

disarmed, sanctions will be lifted. American policy goes beyond that."

At his news conference, Mr. Annan also indicated that an early comprehensive review of Iraq's relations with the United Nations should take place no matter what kind of a report Mr. Butler submits in the next few days on Baghdad's cooperation with inspections — or lack of it — over the last three weeks.

The report is expected to go to Mr. Annan by Tuesday.

The United States and Britain have said there should not be a review until Iraq cooperates, although both countries appear to accept that a review is inevitable and Clinton administration officials have not told diplomats here how hard they will fight to postpone it.

"I'm not sure that the comprehensive review is something that Iraq deserves or does not deserve," Mr. Annan said at his news conference. "I think the council itself would want to know, after eight years of sanctions, where it stands."

## Weapons Inspections Cut Back

UN weapons inspectors cut back their activities in Iraq on Tuesday, and only a few monitors were seen leaving their headquarters in Baghdad to inspect Iraqi sites, Reuters reported from Baghdad, quoting witnesses.

Two cars from the UN Special Commission, accompanied by Iraqi escorts, were seen heading to Iraqi sites. Commission officials in Baghdad were not available Tuesday for comment.



An Iraqi soldier warming up early Tuesday outside the UN's Baghdad headquarters. The chief UN arms inspector, Richard Butler, will issue a report card on Iraqi compliance on arms inspections in the coming days.

## Libyans Back Lockerbie Plan

The Associated Press

TRIPOLI — The General People's Congress, Libya's legislative and executive body, endorsed on Tuesday an agreement to try two Libyan suspects in the Netherlands in the 1988 bombing of a Pan Am jetliner, but did not say whether Libya would surrender the men for trial.

The bomb blew up Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland. A total of 270 people, all 259 on board and 11 on the ground, were killed.

Although Libya has accepted in principle that the two men could face trial before a panel of Scottish judges in the Netherlands, their handover has been held up by Libya's demand that the men, if convicted, be jailed in Libya.

The United States and Britain insist that the suspects — Abdel Basset Megrahi and Lamen Khalifa Fhimah — serve any prison terms in Britain.

Libyan media had suggested that the Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Gadhafi, did not have the authority to hand over the suspects and that any such decision must be approved by the People's Congress.

The statement Tuesday, read on state-run television, expressed satisfaction with the proposed trial, but made no mention of whether Libya would actually turn over the suspects.

A British Foreign Office spokesman, speaking on customary condition of anonymity, said, "We have seen the very limited reports based on Libyan television and, if true, then it is very encouraging."

## ASEAN: Amid Economic Crisis, Region Fears a Loss of Influence

Continued from Page 1

before," he said. "They believe that ASEAN has been exposed as ineffective."

The association is made up of Brunei, Burma, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

Mr. Goh said ASEAN needed the combined weight of its 500 million population to exercise international influence and compete as an economic entity against other regional economic blocs like Mercosur in South America, the European Union and the North American Free Trade Area.

Officials said they hoped that new measures to be formally approved by the summit meeting before it concludes Wednesday would help convince skeptics that the association remains one of the most effective regional groupings.

They said that the measures would give a major boost to trade and investment liberalization in the region, and accelerate economic integration.

Some bankers and business executives are skeptical that the association will be able to implement the needed market opening measures because its members differ in their diagnosis of the reforms required.

Many of the ASEAN leaders who spoke Tuesday acknowledged the need to revamp their economies and institutions to make them more open and competitive.

But Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia, whose government imposed currency and stock trading controls in September, said "predatory" speculators and a defective international financial system were to blame for the crisis, impoverishing Malaysia and leading to the near-collapse of the country's banks and corporations.

Mr. Mahathir said that by insulating its economy from speculators, Malaysia was able to implement measures to revive growth. "Until the international community agrees on an international regime that will remove the kind of dangers we have been exposed to," he added, "we will

have to continue with our controls."

Reflecting the concerns of the association's newer and less developed members, Prime Minister Phan Van Khai of Vietnam said that rapid economic globalization was "bringing about greater market access and new partners for development — but also putting the weaker economies in a more vulnerable and disadvantageous position, and in an uneven competition."

ASEAN's political unity was also under renewed stress Tuesday over how to interpret compromise wording on the timing of Cambodia's admission as the 10th member of the group.

The compromise was patched together by the heads of government late Monday after some members, led by Vietnam, Indonesia and Malaysia, sought immediate entry for the Cambodian coalition government so it could take part in the summit meeting. Others, including Singapore, the Philippines and Thailand, counseled a delay to ensure that the recently re-formed coalition led by Prime Minister Hun Sen was durable.

## EXCHANGE: Call for New Regime

Continued from Page 1

and Eastern Europe and should accompany capital controls as part of a new approach to global economics, he said.

He said such a facility would be different from what the IMF now offers, because it "would not require pre-agreed arrangements, but would have itself primarily on good track records certified through regular surveillance."

Commenting on conditions the Fund attached to massive bail-out programs for Thailand, South Korea and Indonesia, Mr. Miyazawa said "it might be advisable for the IMF to refrain from requiring too broad or too ambitious structural reforms at a time of crisis."

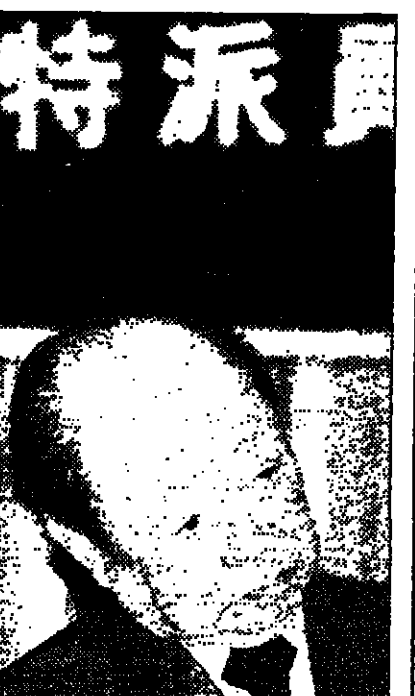
Japan plans to set up a \$30 billion fund for loans to its Asian neighbors. A previous plan was criticized by the United States as running at cross purposes to the IMF. Mr. Miyazawa said Japan's latest push to set up a fund would lead to further discussion of a regional currency support mechanism.

But analysts said Japan was in no position to guide such a regional fund until it cures its own economic ills. The country's economy is deeply mired in recession and the Bank of Japan's key quarterly tankan survey of corporate sentiment released on Monday continued to show a deteriorating business sentiment.

"It may take at least two years until I can decide if we are at a sustainable growth basis or not," Mr. Miyazawa said. But he said the economy had bottomed.

"I interpret yesterday's tankan as indicating the situation will not get worse," Mr. Miyazawa said. "I don't think things will get better immediately."

He said that rising unemployment was "my main concern for the coming year." (Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg)



Mr. Miyazawa on Tuesday, when he urged "an exchange-rate regime."

## Tokyo Store Sales Decline

Tokyo department store sales fell 2.8 percent in November from a year earlier, the 19th decline in the past 20 months, as concerns about the economy led consumers to spend less, Bloomberg News reported from Tokyo.

Sales at department stores in the greater Tokyo metropolitan area — where almost one-quarter of all Japanese live — fell to 202.3 billion yen (\$1.73 billion), the Japan Department Store Association said. In October, sales fell 6.7 percent.

Consumers are spending less money as companies cut wages and hire fewer workers.

## Manila Offers Truce Over the Holidays So Rebels Can Visit Kin

The Associated Press

MANILA — The Philippine government on Tuesday ordered a Christmas season cease-fire to allow Communist rebels to spend the holiday season with their families.

Defense Secretary Orlando Mercado said the cease-fire would take effect Tuesday, the start of the country's traditional Christmas celebration, and would last until Jan. 20.

Mr. Mercado said the truce would allow guerrillas to come down from their mountain hideouts and join their families without fear of being arrested by government forces, "provided they do not carry weapons, explosives or ammunition."

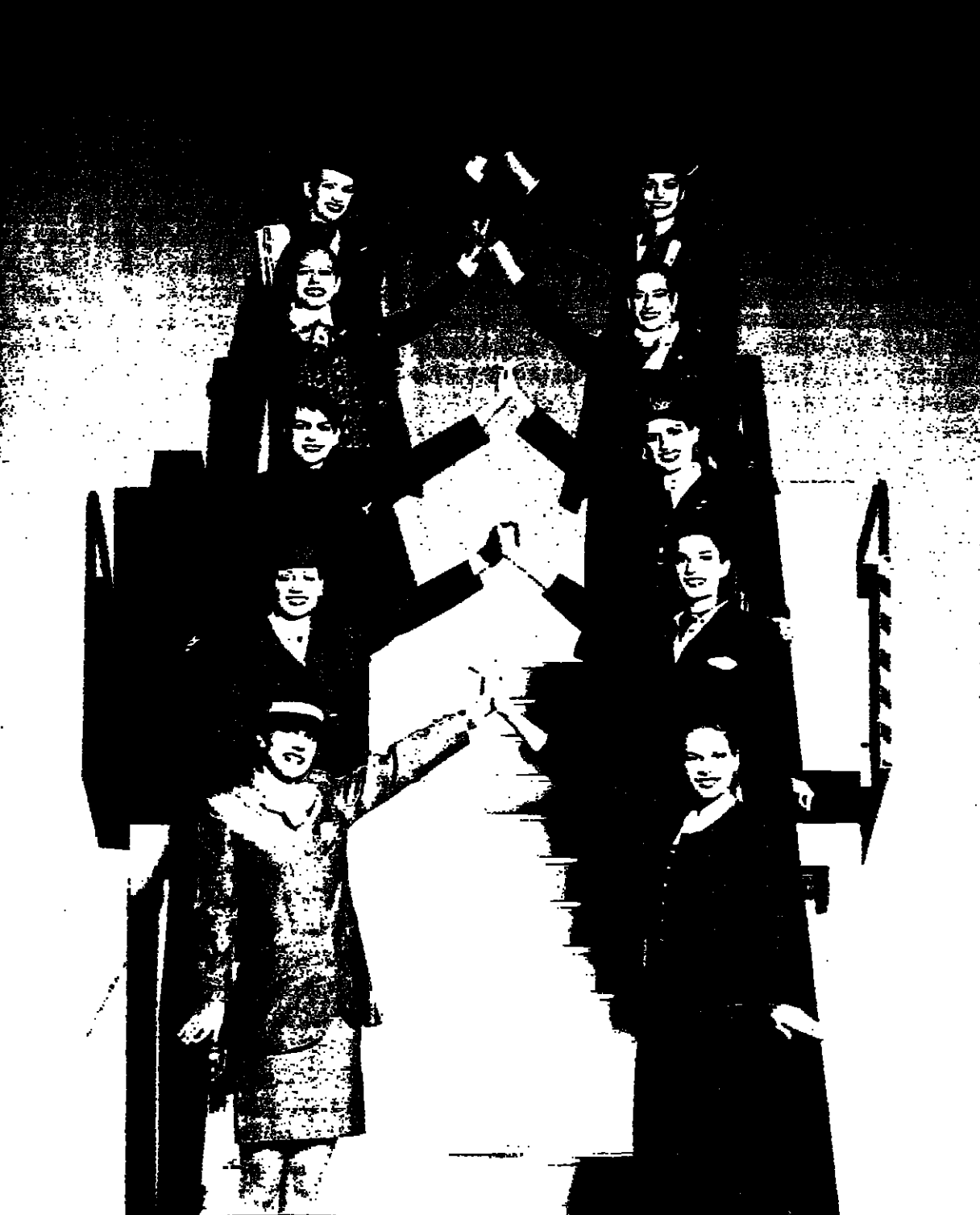
"This is unilateral on the part of the government in the spirit of Christmas," the defense secretary said.

Mr. Mercado added that the order did not cover normal law enforcement and security functions and the defense of government installations against rebel attacks.

The New People's Army, the military arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines, customarily announces its own holiday cease-fire usually Dec. 24-25 and Dec. 31-Jan. 1.

Mr. Mercado said that there was no need to declare a separate holiday truce with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front because an earlier cease-fire declared by the Muslim group remained in place.

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EUROPE

# Emap to Buy Publisher of Motor Trend

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Emap PLC, a major British publisher of consumer magazines, said Tuesday it would buy the Petersen Companies Inc., the U.S. publisher of magazines such as Motor Trend, Hot Rod, Guns & Ammo and Teen, for about \$1.2 billion.

Emap will offer \$34 per Petersen share, and plans to finance the deal partly from raising \$359 million (\$607.9 million) by issuing one new share for every five existing Emap shares.

The deal combines two companies with strong male-oriented magazines. It gives Emap, publisher of FHM, or For Him Magazine, the biggest-selling men's magazine in Britain, a U.S. database of 16 million men with a demographic profile that suits its titles.

The acquisition makes "sense from both perspectives," said Michael Beebe, an analyst at Goldman, Sachs & Co. in New York. "Petersen has very little international exposure. Emap would gain exposure in the U.S."

On Tuesday, Emap shares fell 88 pence to £9.62 after having fallen 7 pence on Monday. Shares in Petersen rose \$2.19 to \$33.50 in early trading Tuesday after they surged 33 percent on the confirmation Monday.

The Petersen division will be called Emap Petersen. David Grigson, finance director at Emap, said the acquisition could be the perfect platform for introducing FHM in the United States.

The chief executive of Emap, Kevin Hand, who took over in July to spearhead the company's global expansion, said the Petersen deal would put Emap well on its way toward achieving its goal of doubling profits over the next five years.

"In the fullness of time, say in three or four years, Petersen could contribute up to 50 percent or more of Emap's profits — it's that big a deal," he said.

Emap also publishes consumer magazines, including special-interest and youth titles such as Just 17 and Smash Hits, and versions of FHM in Australia and Southeast Asia. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

# New Round of Cuts for Euro Zone?

Interest Rates Should Be 'as Low as Possible,' Duisenberg Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HAMBURG — The president of the European Central Bank, Wim Duisenberg, has declined to rule out further reductions in interest rates if prices remain stable, but has warned that euro zone governments were scarcely cutting public deficits.

In an interview to be published Thursday in the German weekly Die Zeit, Mr. Duisenberg said that although interest rates were currently at historically low levels, if price stability were attained, "we must try to get interest rates as low as possible."

The central banks for the 11 countries adopting a single currency cut their benchmark interest rates Dec. 3 in preparation for the introduction of the euro. All cut their rates to 3 percent except Italy, which reduced its main rate to 3.5 percent. The European Central Bank is expected to set 3 percent as its benchmark rate when it takes over monetary policy Jan. 1.

Mr. Duisenberg said that keeping interest rates low was "the maximum contribution" monetary policy could make to growth, but he added that the margins for maneuvering were "very narrow."

"Monetary policy can't do a lot more," he said. "Interest rates are at a historical low and have only a

limited effect on investment anyway. It is up to others to improve the conditions for growth and employment so that more is invested."

Mr. Duisenberg is among central bankers in Europe who have said that lasting growth depends on steps to control government spending, reduce the tax burden on business and make it easier to hire and fire workers.

A member of the Bundesbank council, Franz-Christoph Zeidler, told Die Zeit in an interview that "monetary policy is no substitute for structural reform."

Mr. Duisenberg said: "There's agreement among the central banks that governments, employers and employees must now guarantee more flexible labor markets."

Budget deficits in euro countries are "one of our greatest concerns at the moment," Mr. Duisenberg said. While deficits in the euro zone shrunk up to 0.3 percent in 1998, they will decrease 0.1 percent next year, he said.

The goal of balanced budgets "disappears more and more from the horizon," Mr. Duisenberg warned. Balanced budgets are necessary during "phases of weaker growth," he said. (AFP, Bloomberg)

# EU Approves Of a Delay in Banana Feud

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The European Union trade commissioner, Sir Leon Brittan, said Tuesday he would welcome a U.S. decision to delay until Monday the release of a list of EU imports on which Washington might impose 100 percent tariffs to protest EU banana-import rules.

The office of the U.S. Trade Representative said last Monday it needed more time to study the proposed sanctions and would not release the list until after President Bill Clinton concluded a U.S.-EU summit meeting Friday on trade and security issues. Announcing tariffs on the eve of the meeting with the president of the EU, Jacques Santer, and other EU leaders would be inappropriate, the office said.

Up to \$1.5 billion in EU exports, from wine, cheese and specialty foods to home appliances, luxury goods and paper products, may be hit with punitive tariffs on Feb. 1 unless the EU scraps rules that Washington views as biased against bananas grown in Latin America by Dole Food Co. of California and Chiquita Brands International of Ohio.

The EU is protesting a sanctions threat it considers a challenge to the World Trade Organization's system for defusing trade disputes.

The EU's envoy to the United States did not delay the delay as a gesture of goodwill. "It's got nothing to do with any generosity on our part," said Hugo Paemen, the EU's chief delegate in Washington. He said he suspected U.S. decision-makers "aren't ready yet."

Sir Leon called on the U.S. to start talks toward a new decision by the World Trade Organization, whose ruling this year yielded the changes in the EU's banana-import rules.

While the EU agreed to increase a quota on Latin American bananas by 353,000 tons a year to 2.55 million tons, those imports are subject to a duty of about \$88 a ton. Former European territories in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific are allowed to send \$57,700 tons of bananas into the EU duty-free.

Chiquita said EU banana rules, which first took effect in 1992, had cut its market share in Europe from 50 to 20 percent and cost it \$1 billion in sales. (Bloomberg, AP)

# Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
5000	4000	4000
4500	3500	3500
4000	3000	3000
3500	2500	2500
3000	2000	2000
2500	1500	1500
2000	1000	1000
1500	500	500
1000	0	0
500	0	0
0	0	0

Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam AEX		1,083.89	1,065.62	+1.71
Brussels BEL-20		3,308.95	3,241.75	+2.07
Frankfurt DAX		4,574.50	4,522.86	+1.14
Copenhagen Stock Market		603.10	595.34	+1.30
Helsinki HEX General		5,100.49	4,974.67	+2.53
Oslo OBX		451.04	455.75	-1.03
London FTSE 100		5,557.10	5,534.50	+0.41
Madrid Stock Exchange		814.41	813.27	+0.14
Milan MIBTEL		21,698	21,560	+0.64
Paris CAC 40		3,673.76	3,563.21	+3.10
Stockholm SX 16		3,661.87	3,684.58	-0.62
Vienna ATX		1,082.50	1,108.68	-2.35
Zurich SPI		4,275.94	4,220.41	+1.32

Source: Telekurs

# Very briefly:

- Vodafone Group PLC, Cellnet Ltd. and British Telecommunications were cited by British regulators who announced rules against overcharging by mobile-phone networks.
- RAI, an Italian state broadcaster, signed a memorandum of understanding with Canal Plus SA of France for the creation of a digital TV platform.
- Telecom Italia SpA raised its stake to buy control of two Brazilian cellular phone companies, Tele Celular Sul Participacoes and Tele Nordeste Celular Participacoes.
- Sears PLC of Britain dismissed a potential offer of about \$458 million (\$775.6 million) from Philip Green, a retailing entrepreneur, as not representing its true value.
- Spain's inflation rate fell to a 30-year low in November, with prices down 0.1 percent to put the annual inflation rate at 1.4 percent, down from 1.7 percent in October. (AFP, AP, Reuters)

# Deutsche Bank to Split Holdings?

The Associated Press

FRANKFURT — Deutsche Bank AG, hoping to reap a tax benefit, plans to form a separate unit for its industrial holdings, which are worth more than 40 billion Deutsche marks (\$24.2 billion), a German magazine reported Tuesday.

The holdings include its 12 percent stake in DaimlerChrysler AG, its 9.4 percent stake in Allianz AG, an insurance company, and its 10 percent stake in Muenchener Rueckversicherung AG, another insurer, according to the monthly ManagerMagazin. The magazine said the new unit would allow Deutsche Bank to sell industrial stakes without paying taxes on any extraordinary profit that would result from the sale. A Deutsche Bank spokesman declined to comment on the report.

# WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Tuesday, Dec. 15				High Low Close Prev.				High Low Close Prev.				High Low Close Prev.				High Low Close Prev.				High Low Close Prev.			
DAILY PRICES IN U.S. DOLLARS				DAILY PRICES IN U.S. DOLLARS				DAILY PRICES IN U.S. DOLLARS				DAILY PRICES IN U.S. DOLLARS				DAILY PRICES IN U.S. DOLLARS				DAILY PRICES IN U.S. DOLLARS			
Amsterdam				Frankfurt				London				Paris				Tokyo				Hong Kong			
ABN-AMRO	36.50	35.50	36.00	ASX 200	1,083.89	1,065.62	1,079.75	FTSE 100	5,557.10	5,534.50	5,545.00	CAC 40	3,673.76	3,563.21	3,673.76	Nikkei 225	14,911.19	14,811.42	HK 100	10,100.00	10,000.00	10,100.00	
ABN-AMRO	36.50	35.50	36.00	ASX 200	1,083.89	1,065.62	1,079.75	FTSE 100	5,557.10	5,534.50	5,545.00	CAC 40	3,673.76	3,563.21	3,673.76	Nikkei 225	14,911.19	14,811.42	HK 100	10,100.00	10,000.00	10,100.00	
ABN-AMRO	36.50	35.50	36.00	ASX 200	1,083.89	1,065.62	1,079.75	FTSE 100	5,557.10	5,534.50	5,545.00	CAC 40	3,673.76	3,563.21	3,673.76	Nikkei 225	14,911.19	14,811.42	HK 100	10,100.00	10,000.00	10,100.00	
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**ASIA/PACIFIC**

## Hyundai Electronics to Sell Overseas Assets

**SEOUL** — The realignment of South Korea's industrial sector gathered steam Tuesday as one of the country's largest conglomerates announced plans to streamline through the sale of overseas assets.

Hyundai Electronics Industries Co. said it planned to raise as much as \$2 billion (US\$1.66 billion) next year by selling its overseas businesses, including U.S.-based Maxtor Corp. and Chip Pac Co.

Hyundai Electronics, one of South Korea's three largest electronics makers, will sell its stake in Maxtor during the first half of next year, according to Kim Young Hwan, its chief executive. Maxtor makes hard disk drives. The sale of

Chip Pac, a semiconductor maker, is expected to occur by January.

Such sales, plus share sales of its own stock, will help Hyundai cut the debt-to-equity ratio of its semiconductor business to 200 percent by the first quarter of next year. Hyundai's semiconductor business currently has 7.5 trillion won of assets and 5.3 trillion won of debt.

South Korea's debt-ridden conglomerates are under government pressure to trim back by concentrating on areas of strength and casting off peripheral activities through mergers, sales, spin-offs and liquidations. The moves are designed to help South Korea pull out of its worst recession since the end of the Korean War in 1953.

Mr. Kim also said Hyundai was making "every effort" to merge its semiconductor business with LG Corp., even as hopes fade that the two companies will ease tensions of bickering and form the world's largest maker of memory chips.

Also Tuesday, South Korea's steel monopoly, Pohang Iron & Steel Co., and Japan's Nippon Steel Corp. said they had forged an alliance aimed at fending off possible hostile takeover bids from rivals.

The South Korean company, known as Posco, said it would soon acquire a "symbolic" holding of stock in Nippon Steel in a friendly share swap. Nippon Steel said that it had acquired a 0.1 percent stake in Posco.

Meanwhile, South Korea's efforts at industrial reform won praise from the International Monetary Fund, which on Tuesday approved another \$1 billion credit for the country. The funds are part of a \$60 billion financial rescue package put together by the IMF a year ago.

"Korea continues to make commendable progress in its efforts to achieve economic recovery," said the IMF deputy managing director, Alassane Ouattara, after the Fund's executive board approved the \$1 billion credit. "The severe downturn in output has begun to moderate, and there are encouraging signs that the Korean economy will return to positive growth during the course of next year." (Bloomberg, AFP)

## Yasuda Trust Loses 16% of Market Value

**TOKYO** — The troubled Yasuda Trust & Banking Co. crumbled on the Tokyo stock market Tuesday as the world's second largest economy cracked down on its struggling banks.

Yasuda Trust lost 16.8 percent of its market value Tuesday, closing at 89 yen (76 cents).

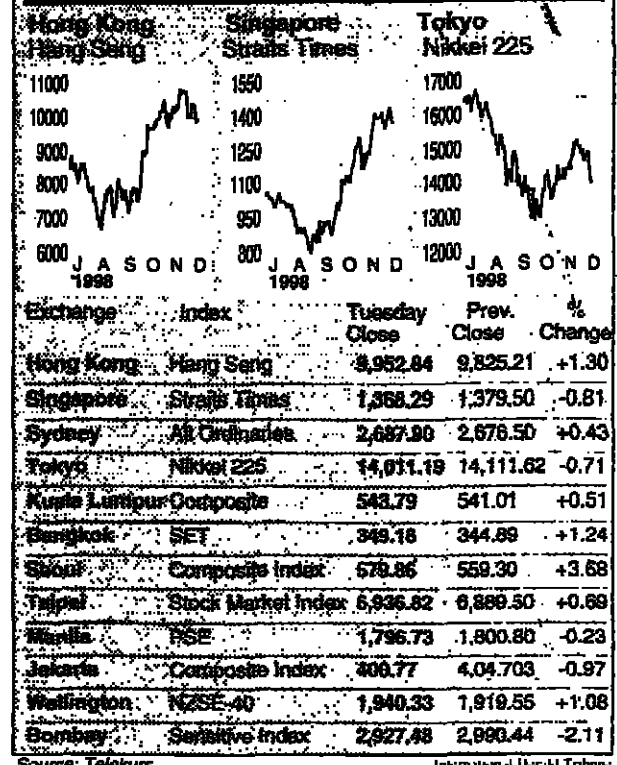
When the Japanese government took control of the debt-ridden Nippon Credit Bank Ltd. on Sunday it signaled a new, aggressive approach to tackling the bad-loan crisis that

In the past, weak banks have been rescued by their larger rivals in a form of group protection known as the convoy system.

"The convoy philosophy is not here any longer," Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said.

"Yasuda has been sold on speculation it will be the next one to go down after Nippon Credit Bank," a broker at New Japan Securities said.

## Investor's Asia



**Very briefly:**

## Bidding Closes In Thailand's Huge Debt Sale

**BANGKOK** — Thailand's Financial Sector Restructuring Authority said Tuesday that results of the country's largest auction of billions of dollars in assets would probably be known late Wednesday.

Bidding at an auction for 860 billion baht (\$24.03 billion) of assets seized from 56 defunct Thai finance firms to recoup losses closed at 1 P.M. Tuesday.

On Monday, Amaret Sila-On, the authority chairman, said the board would decide whether to accept bids that were below, but close to, benchmark prices assigned to the assets based on their face value and what the authority views as the market price.

Mr. Amaret added that some bidders for assets could be disappointed if they expected heavy discounts on the face value of the loans. Assets left unsold would be repackaged and offered for sale.

## Researcher Quits Over China Remarks

**Bloomberg News**  
**HONG KONG** — Joe Zhang, head of China research at HSBC Securities, last night left the firm after a dispute about negative comments he made about China's recent government bond sale, people familiar with the situation said Tuesday.

Vinh Tran, a spokesman for HSBC in Hong Kong, confirmed that Mr. Zhang left the firm Friday. He declined to comment on the circumstances of his departure. Mr. Zhang was not available for comment.

Mr. Zhang, one of the most respected China analysts in Hong Kong, was quoted by the South China Morning Post last week as

## Matsushita and Sun Forge a Software Development Link

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

**OSAKA, Japan** — Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., the world's largest maker of consumer electronics, and Sun Microsystems Inc. of the United States, the No. 1 maker of computer workstations, said Tuesday they would develop Java software to make it easier for digital electronic appliances to link up with PCs.

Under the deal, Matsushita will

**Yasuda Trust said there were no grounds for concern. It said the price**

- of its shares had "temporarily showed wild fluctuations because of groundless speculation."
- Meanwhile, a mortgage company affiliated with Nippon Credit Bank filed for bankruptcy Tuesday with liabilities of 174 billion yen, company representatives said. NCB Mortgage Co. applied for voluntary redundancy at the Tokyo District Court, they said. It owed 164.6 billion yen to Nippon Credit.
- **Exchange Chief's Pay Is Cut**
- The president of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, Mitsuhide Yamaguchi, and three other board members will receive reduced pay for one month because of failures in the exchange's computerized futures and options trading system, Bloomberg News reported Tuesday.
- The exchange stopped derivatives trading five times in six trading days last month because of programming glitches.
- equiment, the benchmark investment indicator, rose 28.9 percent last month from November 1997 as the government increased infrastructure spending 23.9 percent in the 11 months through November. Retail sales, the main consumption indicator, rose 7.4 percent in November from a year earlier, a drop from the 7.6 percent rise in October.
- **The Philippines** posted a trade surplus of \$125 million in October, compared with a surplus of \$332 million in September, and a deficit of \$1.09 billion in October 1997. Exports grew 9.3 percent year-on-year, to \$2.54 billion, while imports contracted 29.2 percent, to \$2.42 billion, as recession sapped demand for oil, telecommunications equipment and industrial machinery.
  - **Manila** plans to find a new investor to complete a golf-and-casino resort that was seized Monday from Mondragon International Philippines Inc. Mondragon Leisure & Resorts Corp., the unit that runs Mimosa Leisure Estate north of Manila, owns banks about 4.8 billion pesos (\$123.2 million).
  - **Japanese** chipmaking-equipment orders worldwide plummeted 73 percent in October, to 36.78 billion yen (\$315.2 million), industry figures showed.
  - **Malaysia** cut its gross domestic product forecast for the fifth time this year, saying the economy will shrink at least 6 percent this year, against the latest estimate of a 4.8 percent contraction.
- Bloomberg, Reuters*

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**NASDAQ**

**Tuesday's 4 P.M.**  
100 most traded National Market s  
ns of dollar value, updated twice  
*The Associated Press.*

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項目	単位	数量	金額	備考
1. 材料費	円	100.00	100.00	
2. 労務費	円	200.00	200.00	
3. 経費	円	50.00	50.00	
4. その他	円	0.00	0.00	
合計	円	350.00	350.00	

以上は、本事業の概算であり、実際の発生額とは異なる場合があります。

作成日：2023年10月27日

作成者：〇〇〇〇

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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**NYSE**

**Tuesday's 4 P.M. Close**  
(Continued)

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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WORLD ROUNDUP

# A Game Evolves With Its Country

Color Lines Fading, Soccer Strides Forward in South Africa

By Rob Hughes  
International Herald Tribune

**JOHANNESBURG** — The swiftest way for a man to cover the ground is to obey nature, to run as instinct dictates. The most enduring manner of bringing change to a country and the way it lives, in sport or outside it, is to free the chains and let progress run its natural course.

So it is in Johannesburg as Nelson Mandela's five-year presidency nears its end. On a soccer field not far from where Mandela was taken from his Soweto home many moons ago, the Orlando Pirates on Saturday outwitted Witwatersrand University to win a South African Premier Soccer League match, 3-1.

The score probably best reflected Wits' flair for missing penalties — or for failing to beat William Okpara, Orlando's remarkable Nigerian international goalie — with either of them. But it isn't the nitty-gritty of how a match was won or lost that is important: It is the movement, the meaning, the momentous progress that has taken South Africa's most popular sport from the dark years of apartheid to a freedom which, symbolically, is celebrated on Wednesday with the Nelson Mandela Inauguration Challenge.

In the 80,000-seat, soon to be 120,000 seat FNB National Stadium in Johannesburg, South Africa begins a new era under a new coach, Titi Moloto, against an old adversary, Egypt, the African champion. Mandela, of course will be there, not merely for the sport but to inaugurate officially South Africa's bid to be host of the World Cup in 2006.

The aged leader is looking well. He knows the value of patience, the diplomacy of nudging progress along but not attempting to force the unforceable.

Up and down the country, possibly presuming that votes will follow populist efforts to accelerate the pace of integration, leaders of South Africa's National Sports Council and the ruling

African National Congress committee on sport clamor for black and mixed-race representation on the "hilly-white" rugby and cricket teams. Lulu Xingwana, chairman of the committee, has pledged the ANC to legislation next year to enforce black selection in national teams.

Cricketers, rugby players, athletes of every rank and color, oppose legislation. They oppose tokenism, oppose the

## VANTAGE POINT

idea of weakening a winning team by selection not strictly based on merit. They aspire to a place on the team, but as some of the most gifted young black cricketers have been saying, they want recognition for their talent, not their color.

To soccer's credit, through the worst of the apartheid years and in the townships where repression was at its worst, the sport was not only organized, but only an outlet for identity and joy, but always something blacks would share with any whites who had the courage to join them.

The match on Saturday was a microcosm of what had gone before. Color was of no consequence. Perhaps few noticed that the five Wits University players who had pale skins all happened to be defenders. The engine room, the midfield, was powered by blacks, and the wings and scoring positions were filled by blacks.

For Orlando, on the right, Steve Lekoele covered the turf like a gazelle. On the left, a winger sported the name B. Silent — Brendon Silent is his full name. In the midfield, John Moei, who will captain the national team on Wednesday, has a change of pace and direction that deceives opponents. At his side, sturdy and strong, Daume Ngobese slipped defensive duties in one breath-taking, storming run.

Suddenly, he advanced, the strides gathering pace, the path a straight line for the Witwatersrand goal. Wits de-

fenders shied away from his route, static in their yellow jerseys as Ngobe was pulled towards glory.

It almost, but not quite, had the perfect ending. As Ngobe cocked his right leg to shoot, a defender's boot slid in. The shot flew off course, and the flight of fantasy was over.

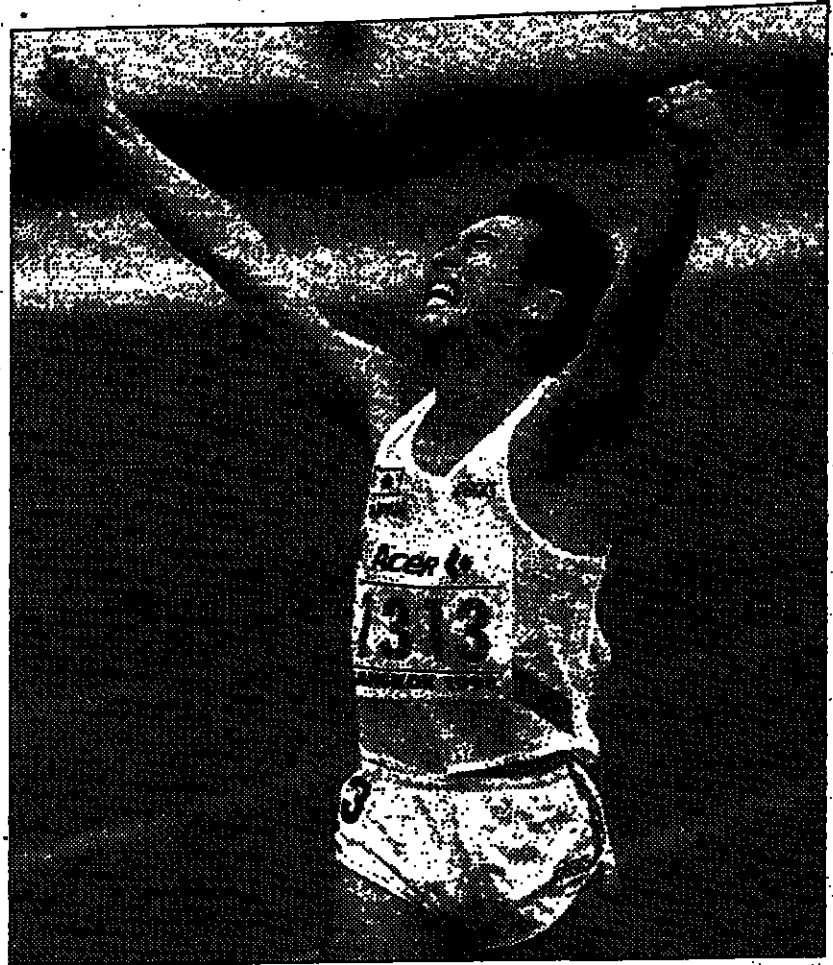
Later, in the Witwatersrand clubhouse where players who earn \$1,000 a month mingled, the progress was planned to the walls. A sequence of photographs of victorious Witwatersrand University teams revealed this pattern: the 1983 team that won the Pretoria Cup, no blacks; the 1987 squad, one black; the 1989 squad, fifty-fifty.

Today, the university that was a privileged seat of learning allows itself to import, from anywhere in South Africa, five players who did not come through its scholastic ranks.

Among its opponents Saturday was a likable, up-and-coming player who represents the changing times in South Africa and the progress that needs no legislation. Oupa (Papi) Khomane is 23 and a child of Soweto's struggle. His father was a professional soccer player and his five brothers and sisters played, as Papi did, on the grounds of apartheid. Papi Khomane is on standby to make his international debut in Nelson Mandela's Challenge.

He might have made it sooner had soccer been the priority in his life. Instead, Khomane committed himself to education and a week ago celebrated his diploma in sports management from Rand Afrikaans University with a pledge to go back for more letters to his name. Tall, lean and fit, he intends to approach the future in mind and body, a future that is South Africa's hope. With his ilk, rather than through enforced legal attempts, the future is finer than a soccer player striding forward, obeying nature.

Rob Hughes is chief sports writer of The Times of London.



Yasunori Uchitomi of Japan winning the 3,000-meter steeplechase.

# China Stays Dominant With 8 More Gold Medals

The Associated Press

**BANGKOK** — Li Meisu, a 39-year-old Chinese shot-putter, overcame creaky knees to win a gold medal at the Asian Games on Tuesday, but the country's fledgling baseball team was no match for a South Korean pitcher who struck out eight in a row.

"I feel that in some events athletes retire too early," said Li, who last won an Asian Games gold medal in 1982.

## ASIAN GAMES

She won an Olympic bronze in 1988, but competes with a limp and against her doctors' advice.

Li called her latest gold a present for her son's sixth birthday. She won with a throw of 18.96 meters (62.5 feet), ahead of a compatriot, Cheng Xiaoyan, who took the silver with a toss of 18.55 meters.

It was one of eight golds China won Tuesday, boosting its total for the games to 92. Its victories included a sweep of both volleyball titles, with victories over South Korea in both the women's and men's finals.

South Korea was next with 47 golds, and was closing in on another in baseball, where the pitcher Kim Byung-Hyun struck out 12 batters — including eight in a row — in six innings of relief as the Koreans beat China, 5-2.

That put South Korea in the gold-medal game against Japan, a 9-8 winner over Taiwan in the day's other semifinal. South Korea has Chan Ho Park, the Los Angeles Dodgers pitcher, rested and ready.

Japan has 41 golds after winning three in track and field, three in its native sport of karate, and one in synchronized swimming.

Yasunori Uchitomi, disappointed with bronze in his hometown of Hiroshima in the 1994 Asian Games, won the 3,000-meter steeplechase ahead of Hamid Sajjadi-Hazaveh of Iran.

Koji Ito, the men's 100-meter champion, anchored Japan's 100-meter relay team to victory, and Masaki Morinaga

won the men's long jump.

Aside from the shot-put gold, China had a victory in the women's 100-meter relay, anchored by the event's individual champion, Li Xuemei.

South Korea gained golds Tuesday in archery, soft tennis and equestrian individual dressage. The archer Kim Jo Sun finished first by defeating a teammate, Lee Eun Kyung, the 1992 Olympic champion, in a three-arrow shoot-out.

The Koreans gained their third soft-tennis gold with a victory over a Taiwan pair in women's doubles, but Taiwan broke the monopoly by winning the men's doubles.

The horse riders Suh Jung Kyun, Shin Chang Moo and Choi Myung Jin swept the top three positions in dressage, but Toshihide Takechi of Japan took the bronze under games' rules limiting one nation to only two medals in any one event.

In the South Asian sport of kabaddi, India, the defending champion, clinched another gold medal. Going into the final day of the games on Wednesday, the Indians had a perfect 6-0 record, out of reach of their closest competitors, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

China and Kazakhstan each won individual pursuit races in cycling. Vadim Kravchenko of Kazakhstan beat Noriyuki Hijiya of Japan in the men's four-kilometer race. The winning time was 4 minutes, 42.799 seconds. Wang Qingzhi of China defeated a teammate, Zhao Haijuan, in the women's three-kilometer race.

Igor Potapovich of Kazakhstan, won gold in pole vault. Kazakhstan has 16 golds, just behind Taiwan, which has 17 including its victory in karate Tuesday.

Miya Tachibana of Japan won her second gold of the games when she teamed with Miho Takeda for the synchronized swimming duet title, ahead of Yoo Na Mi and Jang Yoon Kyeong of South Korea.

Atsuko Wakai of Japan took gold in the women's kata competition of karate, in which competitors are rated on style.

# Despite Doping, Olympic Medals Stand

By Christopher Clarye  
International Herald Tribune

**LAUSANNE, Switzerland** — There will be no belated gold medals for the American and British swimmers beaten by the East Germans at the 1976 and 1980 Summer Olympics. Nor will there be any official compensation or modified form of recognition from the International Olympic Committee.

Despite recent court rulings in Germany that substantiate claims of systematic doping by some East German swimmers, the IOC executive board announced over the weekend that it has no intention of revising the Olympic record books. In rejecting the American petition on behalf of its women's medley

relay team in Montreal and a similar petition from the British Olympic Association on behalf of Sharron Davies, the IOC made it clear that it wanted to discourage any such appeals in the future.

"The executive board considers that unfortunately there are too many variables involved to attempt to rewrite Olympic history," said Francois Carrard, the IOC's director general.

The executive board recommended that any athletes who used prohibited substances or methods and wished to demonstrate sportsmanship should donate their Olympic medals to the Olympic museum in Lausanne.

The American petition was based on a recent German court case in which former swimming coach, Rolf Gieseler, was convicted of giving steroids to minors and fined. One of the minors cited in the case was Andrea Pollack, a member of the East German medley relay team in 1976.

The case for Davies, a 1980 silver medalist in the 400-meter individual medley behind the East German Petra Schneider, was based on Schneider's admission of steroid use from an early age.

Neither the USOC nor the British association was asking for medals to be stripped. Instead, they wanted "appropriate medal recognition" for their athletes in the form of duplicate gold medals, certificates or an asterisk in the record book.

added that the "IOC expresses its regret that Olympic athletes who followed the rules in good faith may have been victimized by those who did not."

But the IOC executive board concluded that setting the precedent of modifying results long after the event would open the way to myriad legal and logistical problems. "It would be a bottomless pit," said Kevan Gosper, an executive board member from Australia.

Bill Hybl, president of the United States Olympic Committee, which filed the petition on behalf of the 1976 relay team, expressed regret at the IOC's decision, but said the USOC did not intend to pursue the issue.

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# New Allegations in Bribery Scandal

Continued from Page 1

Ripples from the Olympic bribery scandal continued to spread Tuesday.

Newspapers in Australia reported that International Olympic Committee members received cash during Melbourne's unsuccessful bid for the 1996 Olympics. In Salt Lake City, a health-care provider said it had given free care at the request of the Salt Lake bidding committee.

The Australian, a newspaper, quoted a member of Melbourne's bid committee as admitting payments of up to 10,000

Australian dollars (\$6,195) to IOC members, but denying they were in exchange for votes.

The official said about six IOC members refused the committee's offer of airline tickets to Australia. "Then they'd say: 'I want U.S. dollars to pay for the return trip,'" the official said.

The Salt Lake City Tribune reported that International Health Care donated nearly \$28,000 in medical services to three Africans associated with the IOC. Daron Cowley, a company spokesman,

said the requests for free treatment came from Tom Welch, the local bidding committee's president. He said International Health Care — later named the medical provider for the 2002 games — was trying to support the Salt Lake bid. All three patients received their treatment before Salt Lake won the Winter Games.

"It was represented to us that they either did not have the funds or were from Third World countries where these medical procedures were not performed," Cowley said. (AP, AP)

## SCOREBOARD

### ASIAN GAMES

Tuesday in Bangkok, Thailand

**ARCHERY**  
WOMEN'S INDIVIDUAL  
1. Kim Ji-Sun, South Korea, def. Lee Eun-Kyung, South Korea, 109-109, 1-0 in shoot-out.  
2. Lee Eun-Kyung, South Korea.  
3. Lee Eun-Kyung, South Korea.

**CYCLING**  
WOMEN'S 300-METER INDIVIDUAL  
1. Wang Dong, China, def. Zhao Hong, China, 1:00.0.  
2. Zhao Hong, China.  
3. Zhao Hong, China.

**WOMEN'S 100-METER RELAY**  
1. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
2. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
3. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.

**WOMEN'S 400-METER RELAY**  
1. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
2. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
3. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.

**WOMEN'S 800-METER RELAY**  
1. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
2. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
3. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.

**WOMEN'S 1,600-METER RELAY**  
1. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
2. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
3. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.

**WOMEN'S 3,200-METER RELAY**  
1. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
2. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
3. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.

**WOMEN'S 6,400-METER RELAY**  
1. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
2. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
3. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.

**WOMEN'S 12,800-METER RELAY**  
1. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
2. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
3. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.

**WOMEN'S 25,600-METER RELAY**  
1. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
2. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
3. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.

**WOMEN'S 51,200-METER RELAY**  
1. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
2. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
3. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.

**WOMEN'S 102,400-METER RELAY**  
1. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
2. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
3. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.

**WOMEN'S 204,800-METER RELAY**  
1. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
2. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
3. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.

**WOMEN'S 409,600-METER RELAY**  
1. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
2. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
3. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.

**WOMEN'S 819,200-METER RELAY**  
1. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
2. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
3. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.

**WOMEN'S 1,638,400-METER RELAY**  
1. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
2. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
3. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.

**WOMEN'S 3,276,800-METER RELAY**  
1. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
2. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
3. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.

**WOMEN'S 6,553,600-METER RELAY**  
1. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
2. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
3. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.

**WOMEN'S 13,107,200-METER RELAY**  
1. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
2. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
3. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.

**WOMEN'S 26,214,400-METER RELAY**  
1. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
2. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
3. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.

**WOMEN'S 52,428,800-METER RELAY**  
1. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
2. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
3. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.

**WOMEN'S 104,857,600-METER RELAY**  
1. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
2. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
3. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.

**WOMEN'S 209,715,200-METER RELAY**  
1. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
2. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
3. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.

**WOMEN'S 419,430,400-METER RELAY**  
1. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
2. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
3. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.

**WOMEN'S 838,860,800-METER RELAY**  
1. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
2. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
3. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.

**WOMEN'S 1,677,721,600-METER RELAY**  
1. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
2. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
3. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.

**WOMEN'S 3,355,443,200-METER RELAY**  
1. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
2. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
3. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.

**WOMEN'S 6,710,886,400-METER RELAY**  
1. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
2. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
3. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.

**WOMEN'S 13,421,772,800-METER RELAY**  
1. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
2. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.  
3. China (Liang Yi, Liu Yan, Liang Jie, Liang Jie), 4:22.91.

### ICE HOCKEY

NHL Standings

**EASTERN CONFERENCE**  
ATLANTIC DIVISION  
1. New Jersey Devils, 31-11-10, 67 points.  
2. Philadelphia Flyers, 27-14-11, 64 points.  
3. Pittsburgh Penguins, 27-14-11, 64 points.  
4. New York Rangers, 21-17-12, 59 points.  
5. Washington Capitals, 18-18-12, 54 points.  
6. Carolina Hurricanes, 18-18-12, 54 points.  
7. Tampa Bay Lightning, 18-18-12, 54 points.  
8. Florida Panthers, 18-18-12, 54 points.  
9. Boston Bruins, 18-18-12, 54 points.  
10. Montreal Canadiens, 18-18-12, 54 points.  
11. New York Islanders, 18-18-12, 54 points.  
12. New Jersey Devils, 18-18-12, 54 points.

**CENTRAL DIVISION**  
1. St. Louis Blues, 31-11-10, 67 points.  
2. Detroit Red Wings, 27-14-11, 64 points.  
3. Chicago Blackhawks, 27-14-11, 64 points.  
4. Minnesota Wild, 21-17-12, 59 points.  
5. Nashville Predators, 18-18-12, 54 points.  
6. St. Louis Blues, 18-18-12, 54 points.  
7. Detroit Red Wings, 18-18-12, 54 points.  
8. Chicago Blackhawks, 18-18-12, 54 points.  
9. Minnesota Wild, 18-18-12, 54 points.  
10. Nashville Predators, 18-18-12, 54 points.  
11. St. Louis Blues, 18-18-12, 54 points.  
12. Detroit Red Wings, 18-18-12, 54 points.

**NORTH DIVISION**  
1. New York Rangers, 31-11-10, 67 points.  
2. Philadelphia Flyers, 27-14-11, 64 points.  
3. Pittsburgh Penguins, 27-14-11, 64 points.  
4. New York Islanders, 21-17-12, 59 points.  
5. Washington Capitals, 18-18-12, 54 points.  
6. Carolina Hurricanes, 18-18-12, 54 points.  
7. Tampa Bay Lightning, 18-18-12, 54 points.  
8. Florida Panthers, 18-18-12, 54 points.  
9. Boston Bruins, 18-18-12, 54 points.  
10. Montreal Canadiens, 18-18-12, 54 points.  
11. New York Devils, 18-18-12, 54 points.  
12. New Jersey Devils, 18-18-12, 54 points.

**WESTERN CONFERENCE**  
PACIFIC DIVISION  
1. Vancouver Canucks, 31-11-10, 67 points.  
2. Edmonton Oilers, 27-14-11, 64 points.  
3. Calgary Flames, 27-14-11, 64 points.  
4. Colorado Avalanche, 21-17-12, 59 points.  
5. Phoenix Coyotes, 18-18-12, 54 points.  
6. Vancouver Canucks, 18-18-12, 54 points.  
7. Edmonton Oilers, 18-18-12, 54 points.  
8. Calgary Flames, 18-18-12, 54 points.  
9. Colorado Avalanche, 18-18-12, 54 points.  
10. Phoenix Coyotes, 18-18-12, 54 points.  
11. Vancouver Canucks, 18-18-12, 54 points.  
12. Edmonton Oilers, 18-18-12, 54 points.

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6. Carolina Hurricanes, 18-18-12, 54 points.  
7. Tampa Bay Lightning, 18-18-12, 54 points.



SPORTS

# Avalanche And Blues Battle to a Scoreless Tie

**The Associated Press**  
DENVER — Grant Fuhr is not the goalie he was in the 1980s when he helped the Edmonton Oilers win five Stanley Cups.

But Fuhr, 36, showed signs of his past brilliance Monday night when he and

## NHL Roundup

Colorado's Patrick Roy both gave flawless performances as the St. Louis Blues and the Avalanche played to a 0-0 tie.

"I am tired after playing six straight periods, but am playing with a lot more consistency after missing some time with the injury," said Fuhr, who missed 11 games with a strained groin and returned Saturday in a 4-3 loss to Pittsburgh. "I had the chance to get more comfortable and had more of a feeling for the net."

Roy stopped 32 shots, while Fuhr blocked 22.

Roy, who was involved in a scoreless tie on Nov. 2, 1996, against Buffalo's Dominik Hasek, recorded his 43rd career shutout and his second of the season against St. Louis. Fuhr earned his 24th shutout.

Fuhr preserved his part of the blanking by stopping a screened shot by Aaron Miller three minutes into overtime. Seconds later, he blocked another blast by Miller and a rebound chance by Milan Hejduk.

Colorado killed a penalty in the final 42 seconds. St. Louis, winless in its last five games, never got a shot on goal in overtime. "Both teams played well defensively," said Bob Hartley, the Colorado coach. "There wasn't much room in front of either net."

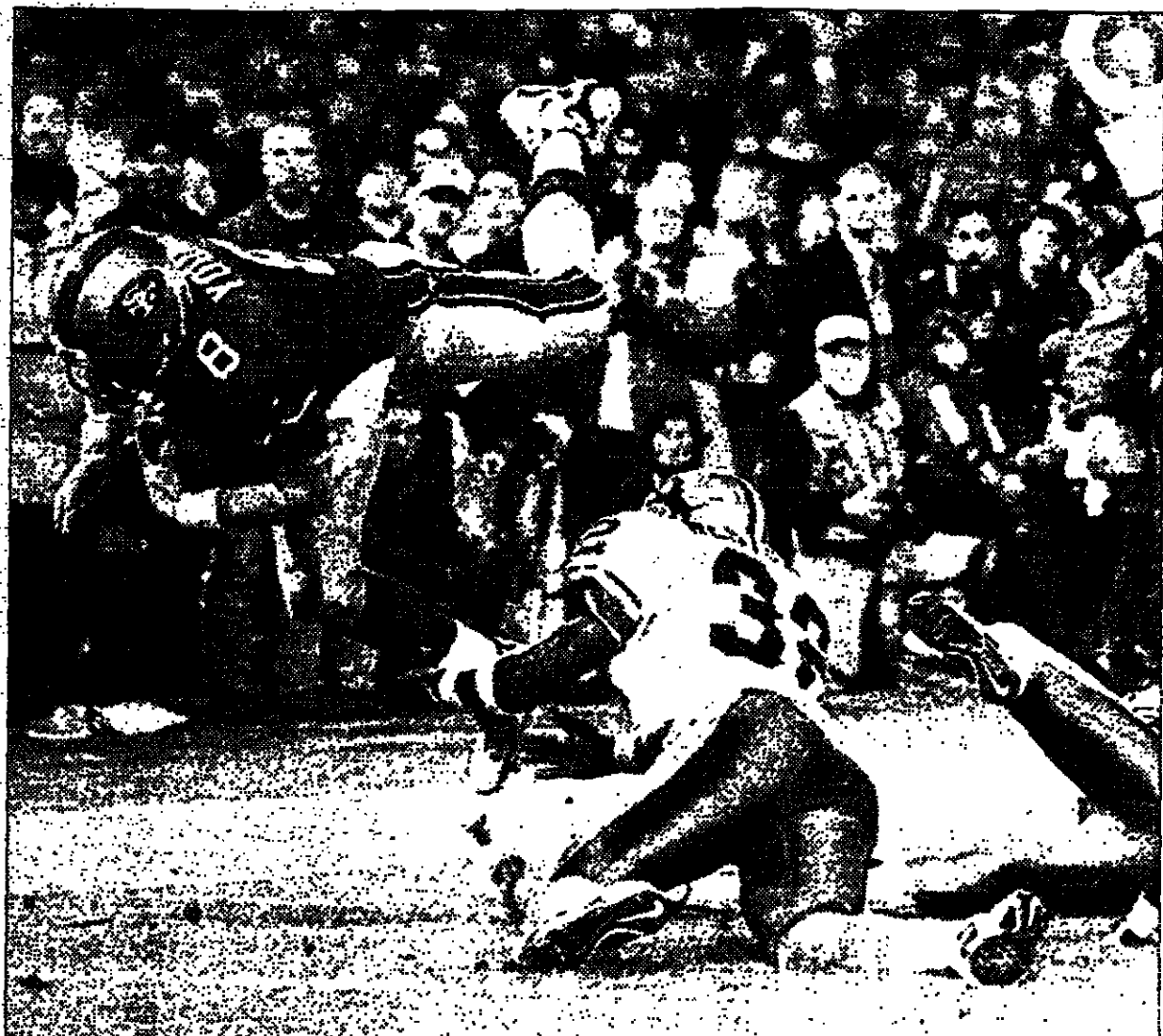
Fuhr added: "This was one of those nights where the puck wasn't going to go in. We played hard to get a point and they played well, too."

**Rangers 5, Flames 2** Marc Savard and Adam Graves scored power-play goals in the first period to lift New York over visiting Calgary.

The Rangers got another power-play goal from Petr Nedved in the third period. They converted three of five chances with the man advantage to snap a two-game losing streak.

**Canadians 2, Coyotes 2** In Montreal, Teppo Numminen scored with 1:53 left in the third as Phoenix rallied twice in that period to tie Montreal.

The game was marred for Phoenix by an injury to its scoring leader, Keith Tkachuk, who did not play the third period after suffering a groin injury. The seriousness of the injury was not known.



The 49ers' Steve Young being spilled by the Lions' Bryant Westbrook after a 17-yard dash to the five-yard line.

# Hearst Stars as Niners Run Over Lions

**The Associated Press**  
SAN FRANCISCO — Garrison Hearst, the San Francisco running back, upstaged Barry Sanders of Detroit as the 49ers concentrated on their running game to defeat the Lions, 35-13.

Hearst ran for a team-record 198 yards and Steve Young threw for one score and ran for another in the game Monday night.

Sanders went nowhere against the San Francisco defense, which the previous week gave up 203 yards rushing in a 31-28 overtime victory at Carolina.

San Francisco hardly needed its league-leading passing attack, setting a team record with 328 rushing yards. Young was 12-of-18 for 82 yards.

Detroit (5-9) was eliminated from playoff contention with the loss, and the Lions also lost their quarterback, Charlie Batch, in the second quarter. He went out with a back injury after being sacked by Chris Doleman and Brentson Buckner and was replaced by Frank Reich.

Sanders, who rushed for 175 yards in

his last meeting against San Francisco two years ago, was held to 28 yards on 14 carries. He had averaged 102 yards per game this season.

Hearst had 127 yards by halftime and ripped off key gains in each of San Francisco's five scoring drives. Hearst had a five-yard scoring run in the first quarter.

In the second quarter, Terry Kirby had a one-yard touchdown run and Terrell Owens caught a one-yard touchdown pass. San Francisco was up, 21-0, at the half.

Young ran for 66 yards, including a nine-yard touchdown run with 5:46 remaining in the third period. Kirby added a 31-yarder in the closing minutes.

# Dad Gets Christmas Wish: His Son Loses

**Los Angeles Times**  
A warm and wonderful story for this holiday season: Brian Griese's father, Bob Griese, gets his wish: His son's football team, the Denver Broncos, lost, so his team, the 1972 Miami Dolphins, remain the NFL's only perfect team.

As the Broncos were moving toward a 19-0 season, Bob Griese, a quarterback for the 1972 Dolphins, "had told his boy, a backup quarter-

back for the Broncos, he didn't want him sharing any of his glory.

"I can't understand where he's coming from," Brian Griese said. "But I know how he is, and he doesn't want to share anything with nobody."

Bill Romanowski, a Denver line-backer, said: "It's too bad. I would think a dad would want his son to go undefeated and do what he did. I would think a dad would want to share his record with his son."

# In Flurry of Trades, Clemens Stays Put

## Baseball Meetings End With Burst of Action

**The Associated Press**  
NASHVILLE, Tennessee — Edgar Renteria, Butch Huskey and Brant Brown found new homes. But the Toronto Blue Jays went home from baseball's winter meetings without trading Roger Clemens.

The meetings produced more than a half-dozen deals Monday, plus this juicy tidbit: Ricky Williams, the running back who won the Heisman trophy as the best in college football, was picked by Montreal in baseball's major league draft, though he may be headed to the Texas Rangers.

Yet there was no movement for another University of Texas star athlete. Clemens, a pitcher who has won five Cy Young awards, is coveted by nine teams, but the Blue Jays left without doing a deal.

Clubs are still formulating their offers, adding and subtracting players," said Gord Ash, the Toronto general manager. "We're not satisfied with any proposals from any clubs. The clubs are not satisfied with our proposals."

Clemens asked Toronto to trade him to a contender or closer to his Houston home.

"All is quiet," said Ash, who had wanted to finish a deal for Clemens at the meetings. "We've had a few minor conversations, not anything of any significant substance."

The big deal of the day came shortly before midnight when the Florida Marlins traded Renteria, their All-Star shortstop and hero of the 1997 World Series, to the St. Louis Cardinals for three top prospects.

The New York Mets traded Huskey,

an outfielder, to Seattle; the Chicago Cubs dealt Brown, an outfielder, to Pittsburgh for Jon Lieber, a pitcher. St. Louis sent Mark Perkovsek, a pitcher, to Anaheim and Minnesota sent Alex Ochoa, an outfielder, to Milwaukee.

A couple of free-agent catchers signed — Bill Haselman with Detroit and Chad Kreuter with Kansas City.

The New York Yankees, Houston and Cleveland remained at the top of the list of teams pursuing Clemens. Texas, Colorado and the Mets are also interested.

George Steinbrenner, the Yankees owner, likes Clemens, but has not indicated whether he wants to give up the players and cash to complete a trade.

"In the end, when decisions have to be made, we'll make a recommendation and he'll decide one way or another," said Brian Cashman, the Yankees GM. "Sometimes he listens, sometimes he doesn't."

A minor league with impressive numbers — in football — attracted attention in the draft of players left off 40-man rosters.

At first, there was hardly a ripple in the room when Montreal announced it had taken Erick L. Williams. But he is better known as Ricky Williams, the Heisman winner and a cousin of Cecil Fielder.

Williams hit .283 in Class A for Philadelphia last season, his best average in four pro seasons. Texas was expected to trade in the next few days for him.

"It doesn't really matter what I think about him," said Jim Beattie, the Expos GM. "He's an outfielder. I know that. I know he has some value for our organization by way of having value to another organization."

# NBA Talks Going Nowhere Fast

**By Mike Wise**  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — They have tried small, secretive meetings in the office of a law firm and large, scheduled gatherings in the ballroom of a hotel.

But Monday, as the 167th day of the lockout passed, it appeared that nothing the players and owners had done much to salvage the National Basketball Association season.

Two days after a negotiating session broke off after less than 30 minutes, neither the league nor the union was optimistic about a rapid settlement to the contentious labor dispute.

"I don't expect there to be any talks this week," said Russ Granik, the NBA's deputy commissioner. "We just don't know what to talk about anymore."

He added: "The more frustrated you get, the more you want to set a deadline to cancel the season. But we refuse to do that."

The union was hoping to jump-start the talks and help end the five-month dispute by offering concessions to the owners over the weekend. But the league viewed the concessions as having little impact toward helping the owners achieve some kind of cost certainty.

With a month needed to restart the season, total salary losses will top more than \$400 million by mid-January. If another week goes by before an agreement is signed, the league may be forced to play less than a 50-game season — a number several observers feel is a benchmark for the owners weighing whether or not to scrap the entire season.

## DENNIS THE MENACE

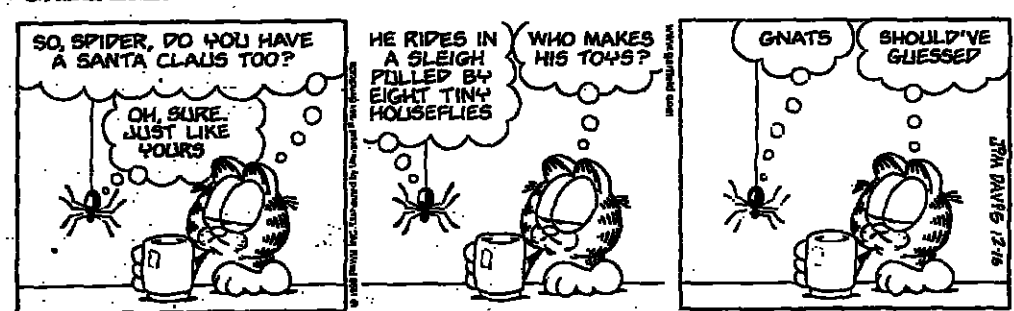


"SO YOU'VE GOTTEN SOME RUFFY KNEES FOR A FAT GUY."

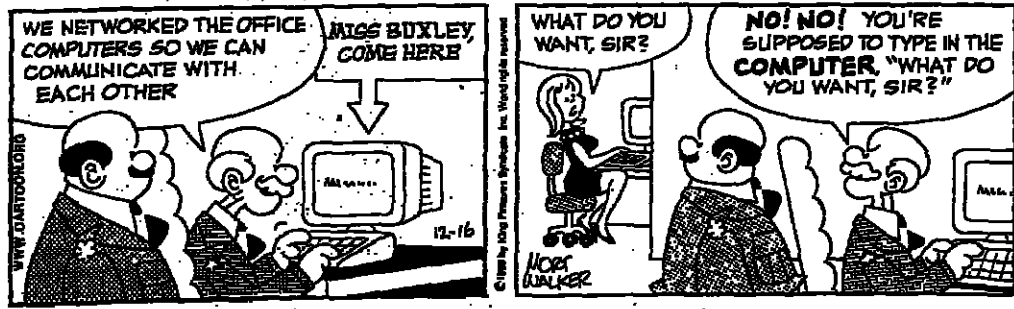
## PEANUTS



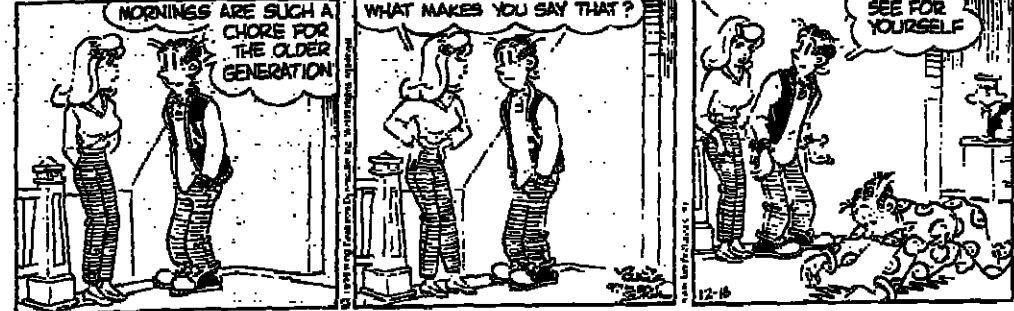
## GARFIELD



## BEEBLE BAILEY



## BLONDIE



## CALVIN AND HOBBS



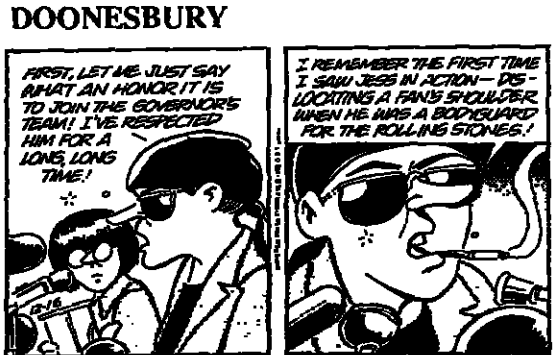
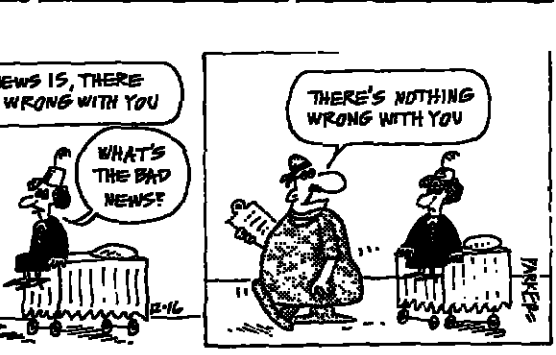
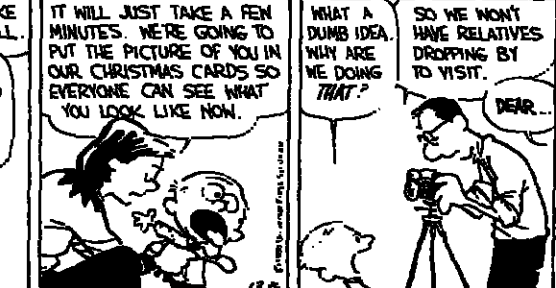
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GERMANY	12.000	23.800	25%
GREAT BRITAIN	12.000	23.800	25%
HONG KONG	12.000	23.800	25%
INDIA	12.000	23.800	25%
JAPAN	12.000	23.800	25%
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